NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, This day, the 14th Instant, at12 o'clock.

As the several important questions, connected with both Branches of the Fund, brought forward at the last quarterly general Meeting, will be submitted for final decision, the attendance of all the Members at the Presidency is particularly requested

By Order of the Trustees.

W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary*,

Bombay Civil Fund Office,
7th May 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.
Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of *Hurrychund Narronjee* ... PLANTIFF.
vs.
Choodia Meyral ..... DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, under the Tamarind Tree, near St. Thomas's Cathedral, within the Fort, the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant, of, in and to a Garden with its appurtenances, containing a few Mangoe, Tamarind and other Trees and one Water Well, 5 pieces of Hilly Ground with a few Mangoe, Brab, Date and other Trees, and a piece of vacant Ground at the side of the public Road, adjoining to a piece of Ground, belonging to *Bhiccajee Mahajee*, 8 Beds of Salt Batty Ground, from and out of a Batty Ground, called Dandacheckhar, in the neighbourhood of a Batty Ground, belonging to the said *Bhiccajee Mahajee*, 10 Beds of Salt Batty Ground, from and out of a Batty Ground, called Nallacheckhar, in the neighbourhood of a Batty Ground, belonging to *Jannajee Babunjee*, 3 Beds of salt Batty Ground, from and out of a Batty Ground, called Bagalucheekhar, in the neighbourhood of a Batty Ground, belonging to *Bhiccajee Mahajee* and 3 Beds of salt Batty Ground, called Dewanucheckhar adjoining to a Salt Batty Ground, belonging to the said *Bhiccajee Mahajee*, all situate in Worley village.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff*.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
13th May, 1839.

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•ની•જુદી•કોરટના•ફ્રેરીમ
ફ્રોરટમાંથી
પલી•શાહડ
શરીકનુ•વેચાણ

ફુરીચંદ•નારણજીનાં•ફ્રેરીમ • ફ્રેશીઅશા•નાંમનાં•કુટુંમ•નાંમાંથી•ફ્રબજ•ઝીધીક્ષે•તે•વાદી ચુદીમા•મેરલ•••••••••પરતી•વાદી ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે • થુકરવારે• નારીખ ૧૭ મી•ચાલતા•મફીનાંનીએનેફીને પાછલા•પોફોરનાં•ફ્રલાફ ૪ નાં•શ્રી•ફોટમો• અંગરેજનાં•દેવલ•આગાલની•આંમલી • ફ્રેઠ લ•ઉપર•ફ્રફેલા•પરતીવાદીનો•ભાગ•તથા•જ લાફો•જેફાંજ•વાડી•ફિક•તેનુ•જેફાંજ • ફ્રેમે• તે•શાહે•તેમો•આંબા • તથા • આંમલી • તથા•ઝીમં•અફાડો•તથા • એક•પાંણીનો• કુવોક્ષે•તે•શાયે•તથા•પાંચ•ફુગરની • જમીન નાં•ફ્રદફ્રાંમો•તે•ફોરાંફિક•આંબા•તથા•તાડ•ત થા•ખજુરી•તથા•ઝીમં•અફાડો•શાહે•તથા ખાલી•જમીનનો•ફ્રદફ્રો•એક•તે•પાદશાફી•રસ્તા•પર•જીખાજી•માફાજીનાં•જમીનના•ફ્રદફ્રા ની•પડોશમોફ્રે•તથા•આઠ•ખેતરો•ખારી•જ મીનનાં•તે•દોનડાચીખાર•નાંમની•ખેતરની• જમીનમોનાંફ્રે•તે•એજ•જીખાજી•માફાજીનાં ખેતરની•જમીનની•પડે શમોફ્રે•તથા•દશ•ખાંજ રાં•ખારાં•ખેતરની•જમીનનાં•તે•નાલાંચીખાર• નાંમની•ખેતરની•જમીનમોનોફ્રે•તે•જનાજી • બાબનજીનાં•ખેતરની•જમીનની•પડોશમોફ્રે તથા•તરણ•ખાજરાં•ખારાં•ખેતરની• જમીન નું•તે • બાગાલુચીખાર • નાંમની•ખેતરની• જમીનમોનીફ્રે•તે•જીખાજી • માફાજીનાં•ખેત રની•જમીનની•પડોશમોફ્રે•તથા• તરણ•ખાં જરાં•ખારાં•ખેતરની•જમીન•નામે • દીવાની ચીખાર•તે•એજ•જીખાજી•માફાજીનાં•ખારાં• ખેતરની•જમીનની•પડોશમોફ્રે•તે•શરવે•મી લકત•વરલીમોફ્રે•તે•અફેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરીને• વેચશે •

મુમબઇની•શરીફની•ઓફીસ—એલ—જંનશંન• આરીશ•તા•૧૩ મી• મે ૧૮૩૯ •

} શરીફ

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 14 MAY, 1839. No. 3229.

ON Wednesday next the 15th Instant MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.will Sell by publicAuction at their Rooms an Invoice of hard ware, consisting of Japanned Tea Trays Dish and Plate Covers, Nursery Lamps with and without kettles, Slates, Sepoys Jackets, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, sets of new Carriage and Buggy Harness, Gunpowder in Cannisters, &c. &c.

An extensive sale of Piece Goods and Cotton. At 12 o'clock to morrow MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public sale, about 40 Bales of damaged cotton, a large quantity of piece goods consisting of gray and Bleached long Cloths, Bengal stripes red turkey Chints, a few bales of cotton yarn also 7 bags of ginger.

At1 P. M. a Carriage and pair of horses and two riding horses, a Cart and pair of fine Bullocks, a Palanquim and any Carriages or Cattle that offer, after which will be sold a few Hogsheads of rejected Beer and ripe Beer in pints.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Wednesday the 15th May, at noon, Messrt. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell without reserve, by Public Auction, at their rooms in the Fort, under the authority of the Military Board, Five large Iron Screws not required for the Service of Government. but which are recommended to the notice of the Mercantile Community, those Screws may be seen at the Auctioners Rooms,

		Length of Screws.	Diameter Inch.
1	Iron Screw with a round head	5 4	6
1	ditto ...with a square head	4 5½	5
1	ditto	3 6	4½
1	ditto	3 8	4½
1	ditto	4 2½	4½

(Signed) W. JACOB, Capt. Artillery.
Agent for Gunpowder.

Bombay 30th April 1839.

By order,
(Signed) F. P. LESTER, Major,
Secy. Military Board.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO.-- have received for sale on Commission the following valuable works, The Amaranth, alphabet of Science, Rollins Ancient History, Book of Dreams, Diamond French Dictionary, the flower Garden, Grants Sketches in London, The Green house and Hot house, Higgins Earth, Mudic on Man, Progress of Russia in the East, Burtons Narrative, Oracle of Rural Life, No. 12 of Parburys Oriental Herald, No. 9 of Niholas Nickleby, and a variety of other workes also a large collection of Prints, amongst which are several of the Queen.

FOR SALE a pair of powerful Bay Carriage, Horses and Harness, price Rupees, 1000.
Apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH, AND Co.

FOR SALE, A thorough bred wire haired scotch Terrier lately imported, about a year old, of Sir WM. MAXWELL'S celebrated breed.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 21st Instant, at 11 A. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remains of a valuable Invoice of Glass Ware; an Invoice of Hardware; a large quantity of Cotton Twist, a portion of it slightly damaged; a few bales of Coarse Woolen Cloth; Household Furniture, &c.

Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

At 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—
Bombay, 14th May 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. have received, and exposed for sale, the following goods from China, which are priced moderately to ensure a speedy sale—Camphor Wood Trunks, plain and covered, of sizes, Writing Boxes with Portfolios, Ladies elegantly lacquered and gilt Writing Desks, Paper Boxes plain and superior, Knife Trays, Bread and Spoon ditto, Bottle Stands large and small, handsome Card Boxes with Counters, Tea Caddies large and small, Knotwood Dressing Cases, handsomely carved Chessmen, Cases of curious Insects, Fish, &c. sets of White Copper Dish Covers, Round ditto, handsome Table Ornaments, sets of Flower Pots (3 in a set), Velvet Slippers, Bamboo Easy Chairs, a very handsomely carved Rosewood Easy Chair with Springs covered with Red Damask, Tiffin Baskets, elegantly worked Ladies Aprons, Fancy Silk Neckerchiefs, Black Silk ditto, Argus Feather Fans, White Feather Fans, a very handsome Japanned Table suited to a Lady's Boudoir, a few Birds of Paradise, &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th May, 1839.

JUST imported, and for sale,, by the undermentioned—Pekoe, Pouchong, Souchong and Syson Tea, Jars of Preserved Ginger, Citron, and Chowchow; Tubs of Dried Fruits Pingfa Sugar in boxes of one maund, &c. &c.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 13th May 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have for sale Suits of Silk Camlet Clothing, adapted to the use of Gentlemen proceeding by the overland route to Europe.
Bombay, 13th May, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have received from China, by recent arrivals, a few Tubs of Dried Liches in excellent order, which they are retailing.—Also a few Prime China Hams.
Bombay, 13th May, 1839.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines viz:

Destournel and Co.'s Claret	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Pomy's Medoc	at " 14 per Do
Keirs and Co.'s Madeira	at „ 550 per Pipe.
and	at „ 250 per Hhd.
Murdoch, Shortridge & Co.'s ditto	at „ 500 per Pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman	at „ 350 per Hhd.
Brown Ditto, from Hope, Bruce and Co. of Leith, in cases of 7 and 5 dozens	at 18 & 16 per Doz.
Champaigne, from Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 Dozen Cases	at Rs. 36 per Dozen.

Bombay, 14th May, 1839.

INDAND SMITH'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the above, of October Brew, imported ex "*Maria*," confidently recommended, at 70 Rupees per hogshead. Any quantity from 5 hogsheads and upwards, 65 Rupees per do. Cash.

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.
Meadow Street, 14th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—Supposed to have been misdelivered, a box per Walmer Castle, Captain BOURCHIER, from London, to the address of THOMAS H. BABER Esqr. C. S.—Any person who will deliver it to Messrs. FORBES & Co., will be rewarded, if required.—Bombay, 14th May, 1839.

Bombay, 14th May, 1839,

PALE ALE from Barclay Perkins & Co. landing from the Euphrates—Price Rupees 55 per Hhd.

LECKIE AND Co.

SUPERIOR Sherry in cases of 3 dozen and 6 dozen, selected by Captain Grindlay, Army Agent, London, price Rs. 18 per dozen. LECKIE AND Co.

ELLIOTT'S BEER

JUST arrived a small quantity of the above Pale Ale.—Apply to.

GREY AMD Co.
Bombay 14th May, 1839.

TO be let.—A large House Called "Claremount," recently vacated by B. Doveton Esq, Civil Auditor, situated in Nesbit lane, at Mazagon; is ready to be entered immediately—For particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee* or *Framjee Cowasjee Esq.* at his office in the Fort.

TOBE LET at Poonah a Large tiled Bungalow with out-Houses in the Field officers Lines of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment; for particulars apply to POLLUNJEE DHUNJEE, Parsee Merchant at Bombay or to LAURENCE BARRETTO, at Poonah.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs. 6.—

Courier Office, 14th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 14th May 1893.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, May 11th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The intelligence by the Steamer, which arrived on the 5th Instant, produced a slight sensation in our market, without however leading to any business of importance, and prices have now fallen back to about the same point as they were previously, the pressure on the money market tending to lower them and keep off buyers.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market continues closed and all transactions are at stand.—The stock here now amounts to upwards of 11,500 chests. The number of passes sold on the 8th instant were 20,462, of which 20,188, had arrived, and 8639½ were exported.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Only a few mungs are as yet in the market but arrivals are expected.

WOOL.—We have no change to notice in prices.

INDIGO.—Some purchases of Scinde manufacture have recently been made at prices varying from Rs. 49 to Rs. 51½ ₹ maund of 41,06 lbs.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SOVEREIGNS.—10,000 of them imported ₹ Maria have been sold at Rs. 10 each.

GOLD BARS.—To the weight of 1500 tolas of 79½ touch have been sold at Rs. 12 & 10 annas ₹ tolah.

GOVT. SECURITIES —Sales of Four ₹ Cent Notes have been made during the week at 1½ ₹ Cent Discount, and five ₹ Cents f 1825 | 26 of Nos. from 5000 to 6000, at Rs. 110 1-16ths ₹ 00 siccas.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Exchange is at present as high as it has been throughout the season, being operated on both by the state of the money market, and from the amount of local Canton and other bills offering.

DO. ON CANTON.—Parties shipping Cotton are taking advances on it at Rs. 208 ₹ 100 Dollars at 60 days sight or 4 months date.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA. Has declined to Rs. 15 ₹ Candy at which there are few shippers.

DO TO ENGLAND.—Rose after the arrival of the Steamer to £ 4. 10. @ £ 4 15 ₹ ton, but the tonnage which has since come into the market will again probably produce a re-action.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	109 4	100
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-8	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	111	111-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-8	104-12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's)	93-12	99
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35..Nominal	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

	Buy	Sell
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	100-12	1001-2
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾

Price of Bullion and Species

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 *a* 3 8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.
Ditto	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do.

GAZETTE.—MAY, 13.

The following is a translation of a Guzeratte circular issued by the Punchayet on Friday. We have no doubt that this, and the other measures announced in a letter to Mr. Reid, which will be found above will have the effect of preserving the public peace. While it gives us much pleasure to be able to publish two documents which affords such creditable testimony to the anxiety of the leaders of native society to prevent any of their misguided countrymen violating the law, & while we can make full allowance for the warmth of the language in which thay vindicate their own innocence of any participation in such schemes, which by the way no one ever laid to their charge we feel it an imperative duty to ourselves to say that the whole of the last paragraph of their letter to Mr. Reid is entirely without foundation:

NOTICE.

All the Members of the Parsee Funchayet and other principal gentlemen hereby give public warning to all the followers of Zoroaster, that two Parsee boys, named Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee and Hormusjee Pestonjee, who used to go to learn at the General Assembly's School, forsaking their own pure Zoroastrian religion, have entered the religion of Jesus. The decision regarding those boys in that matter comes on before the Hon. the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court on Monday next. Respecting this the Editors of the English newspapers have printed very erroneous statements about mobs of Parsees: which fact must be known to those who are in the habit of reading the newspapers. Wherefore be it known to all Zoroastrians. that no Zoroastrian whatever should attend the Court on the day above mentioned to witness the proceedings. And let all and every one of them rest assured that all the gentlemen of the Punchayet will take all proper and legal steps for the good of the Zoroastian creed, and will leave no stone unturned to procure real justice in this matter. *Should any parties, after reading this notice, come to the Court and misconduct themselves they will be will punished by the authorities and no one will give them any help or interfere therein, Let them remember this well and know it for a certainty.* Summachar Press.

Bombay, 10th May 1889.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1342 of 1839.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO FRAMJEE COWASJEE ESQUIRE & OTHERS,

GENTLEMAN.—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a latter dated the 10th Instant from Framjee Cowasjee Esquire and other Gentlemen of the Parsee, Hindoo and Mahammedan Community, disclaiming and denying the truth of Certain Statements which have appeared in the public prints to the prejudice, "especially of the Parsee Community and the Members of their "Punchayet, in consequence of the excited public "feeling relative to the Conversion of two Parsee "Boys to the Christian faith."

2d. In reply I am directed to assure you that Government will never form it's judgment either regarding public bodies or individuals from the unsupported representations or Statements published in the public prints.

3d. I am at the same time directed to convey to you the satisfaction which Government has derived from receiving the assurances of your desire and endeavour (especially those of you who are Justices of the Peace,) under the present excitement of the Parsee Community that the public peace shall not be disturbed of which the best indication will be that no assembling together takes place on the occasion, but that the matter is left to be decided by the tribunal to which it has been appealed.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. P WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay, Castle 11th May 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

Is there not a regulation against depositing filth in the public streets? If so pray recommend to those whose business it may be to see that regulation enforced, to pass along Rampart Row, where they will find ample proof of the necessity of their interference in the heaps of filthy Excavations from the Ditch thrown down in various parts of that great thoroughfare to the annoyance of the public, and I should apprehend injury of the health of the residents in its vicinity. VERBUM SAT.

13 *May* 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 14TH MAY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	11 23	11 48
Wednesday	0 13	0 35
Thursday	1 2	1 25
Friday	1 47	2 10

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th. Cadet Frederick Stanley, Infantry from England.
Do. Do. Assist. Surgeon Robert H. Davidson, M. D. from Ditto.
Do. Do. Assist. Surgeon N. Nicholson from Ditto.
Do. 11th. Lieut. Fraser, 6th Royals from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.

none.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

At Ootocamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, on the 30th ultimo, the lady of Captain R. Bulkley, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, of a Daughter.

At Mangalore on Saturday the 4th Instant the lady of Charles W. Reade Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 5th Instant at the Mahableshwur Hills the Lady of Alfred Thomas Esq. 8th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 12th. Ship Golconda, W. H. Bell, Master, from London 19th November 1838.

Passenger.—J. B. Webb, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

May 12th Ship Morley, Charles Evans, Master *to London.*

Passengers.—Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Evans, Miss Rose, Lieut. Newsam, Mr. Heily 7 children, two European female servants 2 Native Ayahs.

Do. 13th. Ship Stalkartt, A. R. Dixon, Master. to Curracche.

Passengers.—Mrs. Colll Spiller 26th N. I. Mrs. Capt. Smith 26th N. I. and 3 children, Mrs. Bt. Capt. Wilson, 26th N. I. and 1 Child, Mrs. Capt. Boyd 2d Gr. Regt. Ensign Piercy H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royals Regt. Capt. Caulfield, H. M. 6th Regt. attached to H. M. 40th. Four hundred and fifty men &c. &c. of Hon'ble Company's Troops and followers.

Do. 12th Ship Charlotte, C. L. Lebschwager, Master, to China.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H.C. Steamer Atalanta	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th Instant.
A Steamer	Do.	Bushire	3d June
A Sailing Vessel	Do.	Aden*	20th June
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	20th May.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	to-day.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	25th do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	14th do.
La Navarin	Jefferies & Co.	{ Persian / Gulf.	15th to 20th instant.
Competent	Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	Lintin.	25th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim and Sherazee	{ Bushire / Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Columbo.	20th May
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Ann	Do.		
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.	chee	
Eamont	Frith & Co.	Khurrat-	With des.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Framjee Cawasjee	1

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

Her M. Ship Wellesley Brig Algerine

H. C. Vessels—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay and Atalanta, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station, Schooner Constance, and Pattemar Bhima.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Charles Forbes, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalarie, Heleu, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Candry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Nimble, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Resolution, Sultan, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulamany, Boyne. Barbara Ann, Prince George and Juvane.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.
French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	28th Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	13th Feb.
Thetis	Do.	do.	19th do.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	19th do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	16th April
Ida		do.	6th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.	30th March
Isabella		do.	15td do.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.	10th April
Kingston		do.	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.	1st April
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	20th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	27th Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	2d Feb.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	26th Feb.
Commerce		do.	17th March
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	3d Feb.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Nov.
Buteshire	Do.	do.	1st May
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	3d March.
Buckinganshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's. Jeffries & Co.	do.	3d Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras	12th do.
Josephine		Bordeaux	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—MAY 1.

Accounts have been received from the Army at Quetta on the 6th April. Shah Shooja Ool Moolk with Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, and the greater part of the Shah's diciplined Force, arrived there on that morning, and the Troops were to move immediately in advance upon Candahar, the Shah being in the front, to receive the Allegiance and aid of his subjects. There was, unfortunately, considerable suffering, for the time, from a scarcity of supplies, the Khan of Kelat, within whose Territory Quetta is situated, having apparently taken measures to prevent the country people from bringing articles for sale to the Camps, as they had done freely on the first arrival of the Troops. This conduct has probably been adopted by the Khan in order to prove the importance of his friendship to us, and to procure higher terms for himself. His proceedings could, however, cause no impediment to the movement of the Army. A convoy with supplies was at hand, and there would, on its coming, be enough actually in store to take the troops, though perhaps on a restricted scale of expenditure, to Candahar. Resources were also looked for in the Pisheen vally. The prospects of the coming harvest were excellent, and 5,000 Camels, laden with supplies, will have started from Shikarpore to join the Force about the 25th instant. Seynd Muheen Shah, the friend and companion of Captain Conolly, had come to Mr. Macnaghten with overtures from the Sirdars of Candahar, and there seemed little prospect of serious resistance. Some disappointment had been at first expressed that larger numbers of Afghans had not been taken into employ by the Shah while below the pass. It was desirable, however, with reference to the consumption of supplies, that the undisciplined retainers of the Shah should not crowd round him in numbers until he should reach his own country, when of course they will be encouraged to assemble freely near his person. The Bombay Troops, forming a part of the advancing Army, under the command of General Wiltshire, were at Dadur on the 8th April, and were to move through the Pass without delay. Captain Bean, of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Shah's Levy, was named Political Agent at Quetta, and directed to remain there with a portion of the Troops in order to keep open the communication and generally to assist the Army in front. Local levies are being organized both at Quetta and at Shikarpore. A mission was to proceed to Mr. Macnaghten from Herat, where all was well to the 15th March.

Runjeet Sing is said to be in a bad way again, and a medical man has gone from Ferozepore at his particular request to Lahore to attend him.

On Wednesday morning last the Troops at the Station, in full dress, were drawn up in Brigade order on the Parade Ground of the centre Regiment, for the purpose of witnessing the installation by the Major General Commanding, of the following Native Officers, with the Title and Insignia of Sirdar Bahadoors of the 1st and 2nd Class. The square being formed, and the Native Officers called to the front, the Major General,

through the medium of the Senior Interpreter, addressed them as follows:—

Subadar Rambhurrossah Sing, 38th and Subadar Sewdeen Sing, 64th Regt. your excellent characters from the period of entering the service to this time, and your gallant conduct on every occasion of service, are known to the Governor General of India, Lord Auckland, and His Lordship has been pleased to depute me to invest you with the Order of Brittish India, nominating you to be Sirdars Bahadoor of the 1st and 2nd class.

By His Lordship's direction I now invest you with the Insignia of those Orders, and I feel great pleasure in doing so in presence of our Regiment and of the Delhi Brigade assembled to witness this ceremony, so honorable to you.

The Major General then suspended round the neck of each of the Sirdars their respective Stars of the Order of British India, which were peculiarly handsome, buckled behind by a red ribbon, and which the gallant Veterans received with every feeling of pride and expressions of gratitude to the British Government for the high honor conferred on them. The Brigade then saluted the Major General and returned to their respective Lines.

Subadar Rambhurrossah Sing, 38th Regt. who received the title of Sirdar Bahadoor, 1st class of the Order has served the Honorable Company for a period of 43 years, and Subadar Sewdeen Sing, 64th Regiment, Bahadoor, that of the 2nd class of that Order, has served 46 years with fidelity and every attachment to the British Government.

We understand the Sirdar Bahadoor of the 38th Regiment has issued Cards of Invitation for a Ball and Supper this evening at the Public Rooms, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station, to commemorate the honor with which he has been invested.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having been pleased, under certain limitations, to exempt the correspondence of the Officers and men serving with the Army of the Indus from postage between the localities in which they are employed and the British frontier, Notice is hereby given that letters or packages to and from any Post Office with that Force, will in future be conveyed by Post on the following conditions :—

On all letters or packages, weighing not more than five Tolahs, (or Company's Rupees) will be charged the present postage between Ferozepore and Stations under this Presidency.

On all letters and packages, excepting those from Europe, weighing above five and not more than ten Tolas each, in addition to postage to or from Ferozepore	Four Annas.
——— above ten and not more than fifteen Tolahs each	Eight Annas.
——— above fifteen and not more than twenty Tolahs each	Twelve Annas.

No letter, package or parcel, exceeding twenty Tolas in weight, will be received at Post Offices for transmission to or from the Army of the Indus.

Post Masters are requested to consider this notification official.

James Ranken,
Agent for Post Office Enquiries.

Delhi, 30th April, 1839.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—April. 30.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Futty Salam* Gillet, from Bombay 30th March, Malabar Coast (no date) and Colombo 18th April, and *Auguste and Meline*, Meyer, from Bremen 18th December.

The weather-wise folk prognosticate we are to have a return of the old fashioned seasons this year—viz. a *chuta bursattee* now, and an interval of hot weather, with occasional North-Westers, until the rains set in about the 10th of June. If our prophets be true ones, we may congratulate our indigo friends, on the prospects such a course of weather must necessarily insure to them.

A letter from Moorshedabad, of the 27th instant, states, that there had been a fine fall of rain in that neighbourhood, which had revived the indigo plant very much; and, if general, was expected to have done great good throughout that district, suffering, as it was, from a drought of near a month's continuance.

From the appearance of the clouds and the strong south-east and south winds, we are led to hope the rain has extended throughout the lower provinces.

A letter from Bombay mentions, that the Government are disposed to charter the *Sylph*, clipper, to convey the Mails, during the height of the monsoon, to the entrance of the red Sea, where a steamer will be in readiness to receive them and proceed to *Suez*. In the present miserably low state of our Steam marine this plan may be perhaps the best. The *Sylph* versus the *Semiramis*, may prove that canvass can but steam; but a "Great Eastern" would walk away from both, although a hurricane was blowing and a sea running as high as Dorjeling.

The continued absence of the Opium Clippers, which left this Port in January, is beginning to influence the price of the drug in the bazaar. We understand there was a decided depression yesterday. It is conjectured, that the trade has been so completely put down, both at Lintin and on the Coast, that the *receiving* vessels are full and can take no more, and that the *Clippers* have been compelled to remain with their cargoes on board.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—May 3.

Court of Enquiry.—We learn that the Court of Enquiry into the conduct of certain young officers connected with the late proceedings on board the *Lord Lowther*, terminated its sittings on Tuesday last. The Officers concerned, have, it appears, been severally reprimanded.

Horrid Murder.—A most horrid murder was committed in the Palace at Triplicane on the night of Tuesday last by one Tippoo Khan, a Trooper in the Nabob's Body Guard. The unfortunate victim was a Jemadar in the Household and Orderly Officer to His Highness. The parties were, we are told very intimate friends formerly, but for some time past have been at enmity, and the Jamadar having a few weeks ago struck the Trooper for some neglect of duty, led him it is supposed through revenge to murder that officer. On the night of Tuesday last, the trooper was posted at one o'clock as sentry in the *Dewan Khanna* of the Palace wherein the Jamadar was sleeping, and he must it seems have planned the deed previously, having provided himself with a bayonet, beside a double edged Moosulman *Khutlar*, but it was with the latter dreadful weapon that he committed the murder. From the appearance of the ghastly wound in the Jemadar's body, the murderer must have stabbed him in the breast as he slept, with a drawing blow which completely cut through the breast of his unfortunate victim-whose death scream gave the alarm, but notwithstanding the proximity of other sentries the murderer made his escape and carried of a very valuable watch of the Nawab's, which with some rupees were placed under the Sentry's care upon the *Muslun*. Such are the facts of this most atrocious murder whose bloodthirsty perpetrator will we hope, ere long, fall into the hands of the Police, who are searching for him in every direction.

Military Ondits.—It is again strongly rumoured that Lieutenant Colonels Sim and Hitchins are to be appointed. Stipendiary Members of the Military Board, and that Major Moberly is to officiate for the latter during his absence. Colonel Elderton to succeed to the Adjutant Generalship of the Army. We give the statement exactly as it reaches us, and as it proceeds from a friend who is generally very correct in his views of *coming events*, we give it our full credit, altho' we cannot understand what arrangements will be made in regard to the Staff allowance of Lieutenant Colonel Hitchins, whose removal to the Military Board, must cause the forfeiture of his allowances as Adjutant General, and he will certainly not be entitled to those of a Stipendiary Member of the Board until he assumes his Seat thereat.

Colonels Monteith and Sym have we hear proceeded to Bangalore and Tanjore respectively; we believe to make some enquiries into the state of the Anicuts.

MADRAS HERALD.—May 4.

The Weather.—The weather has of late been rather oppressive and the land wind has set in. The Thermometer stood yesterday at 96· at 3 P. M. The weather was very threatening all Monday night, and till 6 yesterday morning it blew fresh from the E. N. E. attended with lightning, and loud thunder.

CEYLON HERALD.—April 26.

The Ship *Medusa*, J. Prudie, master, from Sydney 26th January, and Batavia 20th March, arrived on Tuesday, and sailed again for Bombay on the following day. The hon. Company's Surveying Schooner *Royal Tiger*, Lieut. Powell, sailed on the same day for Bombay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th MAY 1839.

Fashionable movement—We hear that the Hon'ble the Governor, his Lady and daughter, attended by his Suite, proceeded on board H. M. Ship Wellessley yesterday, on a visit to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and lady Maitland, where they partook of an elegant *déjeuné á la fourchette*, vulgarly denominated a tiffin, consisting of every delicacy of the season, and enlivened by all that gay and lively and elegant humour for which the gentlemen of our navy are so distinguished—A salute announced the departure from, and another the return of the Governor's Party to, *terra firma*.

It will be seen from our Delhi Extracts that there is news from Herat to the 15th of March, when all was well.

If a rumour now current in certain circles here proves true, Russian influence has gained a signal triumph at Constantinople. It is said that in defiance of the remonstrances and even threats of the French and English Ambassadors, the Sultan has been for sometime concentrating a large force on the Euphrates and has now announced his positive determination to carry the war into Syria, in which he will be assisted by Ali Pacha of Bagdad, with a contingent of 10,000 Koords. The combined Army under the Grand Vizier is to enter Syria by way of Orfa and to make a descent upon Aleppo, where Ibrahim Pacha has concentrated a Force of 30,000 men. The struggle will be much more severe than upon the last occasion, in as much as the Turkish Army is greatly improved and the Grand Seignior will have the sympathies of the people of Syria with him, who are heartily tired of the Egyptian rule.

Acting in this affair directly in opposition to the wishes of France and England, intimation has been made to the Grand Seignior that if unsuccessful in the struggle and obliged again to appeal to Russia for support, France will throw her influence into the opposite scale and do whatever may be in her power to second the views of Mohammed Aly.

The Egyptian Force in Arabia, which never at any time exceeded 15000 men, and does not now amount to 10,000 in all, will be called upon to play a part in the struggle,—Kourshed Pacha with his Force will move upon Bussorah and threaten Bagdad, in order to detach Ali Pacha from the grand Army for the defence of his Pachalick, and measures will be combined so as otherwise to make this Force serviceable for annoying the Turkish Army.

Mohamed Ally, as the party assailed, will carry with him the good wishes of many who, had the case been reversed, would have been hostile to him, and as it is a life or death affair, we may expect to see him put forth his whole strength and energies and maintain what he has got manfully. It is however greatly to be lamented that these two Powers could not be kept on terms of amity, for every such struggle is a triumph gained to Russia and serves to bring her a step nearer to the great object of her ambition,

The case of the Parsee converts was expected to have come on again yesterday, but was postponed till thursday, to allow further time to prepare the counter affidavits ordered at last hearing. It was gratifying to see that upon the present occasion there was no assemblage of people, and that the influence of the upper classes has proved sufficiently powerful to induce the poor people to forego attending the future discussions of a question, so very interesting to them. We give to day the answer of the government to the letter published in our last, and we think it would have been more consonant to the sentiments there expressed, more respectful to the parties who had pledged their faith for the public tranquility, and more considerate of the feelings of the community generally, had there been no desplay of military force at all, or if such was deemed necessary or adviseable, had it been managed with less ostentation and parade.

The weather wise deplore the showers we had on friday night as indicative of a late and deficient Monsoon. We have some doubts about the lateness, whatever may be said of deficiency, for besides even a certain portion of the Press, who appear to do mischief, by inducing many people in France and the return of the *Lindsay*, the *Ann* reports that he spoke the *Hannah* board for Aden in Latitude 10 north, unable to keep her course and making for the African Coast; from whence it may be inferred that at no great distance to the westward the Monsoon has already set in. The showers we had were very smart, and must have tested the texture of much of the Canvass on the Esplanade. They have produced a perceptible freshness in the Atmosphere, the more delightful, that latterly the heat has been excessive, rarely dropping under 90 in the Fort.

There is a certain small but influential section of the Press of England, at the head of which is the *Times*, that, out of a spirit of hostility to the present Government, in whose policy the maintenance of friendly relations with France is a leading principle, labours incessantly to sow dissension between the two Countries, by seizing upon every little incident that can by any means be construed or perverted to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the French Government, by prognosticating the failure of every attempt to bind the connection closer, by raising an outcry whenever France resorts to any measure of aggression against other Powers, however necessary for the vindication of her honor, and however innocuous to us, by misrepresenting the character of her Monarch, whose acts they stigmatise as tyrannical and aimed against the liberties of his country, and lastly, as it were to destroy every portion of confidence that may remain, by representing that Louis Phillippe leans for support upon Russia, and that the true bone of contention, between him and those who are to be his ministers at present, is, whether the preference shall be given to a Russian or an English alliance. That these Journals, and particularly a Journal conducted with such consummate ability as the *Times* is, do sincerely entertain the opinions they profess on this subject we cannot for a moment believe, that the people of England are duped by such representations would be to suppose them bereft of reason and common sense, and to be altogether ignorant of the springs upon which newspaper controversies move, and to imagine that Louis Phillippe looks to Russia as an ally or a power capable of befriending France or his own family in an emergency, is to suppose him totally ignorant of the French character, between which and the Russian there never can be any sympathy, and the most remote attempt to bring about which, would probably involve his ruin. Is it to be supposed that the French of the present day have forgotten the retreat from Moscow and all the disasters that followed, the conduct of the Russians in Paris during the years 1814 and 1815, the way in which their great revolution of 1830, that very revolution which placed the crown on the head of Louis Phillippe was treated by the Russian Court and even still is treated;—in all respects offering the most striking contrast to the conduct of England? How is it that at the Meeting of the Chambers, a vote of sympathy for the Poles is almost unvariably passed, or in other words a vote censure upon the Russian Government, that the Polish Exiles are received with open Arms in France and maintained at the expence of the state, and that France is a sealed Country to the Russians, which no Russian traveller can enter without the special license of his Government? With all these things before us, is it credible that Louis Phillippe, so able, so knowing, so experienced, would risk a rupture with his People, to gain the support of a Power that in any difficulty never could assist him; is his constant and strenuous opposition to the ambitious projects of Russia on Turkey, an indication of his desire to cultivate the friendship of that Power, or has there been any thing to mark his decided preference of a Russian to the English Alliance? We are not called upon to divine causes for the King's conduct in the recent discussions—The opinions of the men, whom the voice of the Chambers has forced upon him as ministers, differ in some material points from his, particularly in regard to the Spanish qnestion, to take a decided part in which, upon the plan advocated by M. Thiers, might eventually involve France in a war, and is it then any thing wonderful or unreasonable that he should stand out for the maintenance of his own principles, by acting steadily upon which for so many years, peace has been secured to France, her condition in every respect beyond conception improved, and the dynasty in his own family rooted in the soil; or is it very unreasonable that he should wish to retain in his own hand some portion of that power, which has hitherto worked so well for his country. In seeking for motives it is always safest to rest upon what is avowed, open and above board, when probabilities are in its favour, rather than to strain at inferences that require ingenuity to support, as the Ante French party in England is at present doing. We stated a circumstance in our last paper, the appointment of M. de Weimar to Persia, more germain to the point that these writers would wish to establish, than all that they have adduced, yet we attach small importance even to that, when opposed to the declaration of Count Molé at the opening of the Chambers, who, whatever may be his defects as a Minister, is allowed to be one of the most upright honorable men in existence, that the most perfect understanding existed between France and England on all public questions, and particularly as to the East.

But the writers, that we have been referring to, not to be aware of Newspaper tactics, or the lengths to which party politics carry the fourth Estate in England, to believe that there really still exists an unfriendly feeling towards their country on the part of the English,—a feeling, if in being at all, that must be confined to the very few who rest their political faith entirely upon "the wisdom of our ancestors," without deeming any thing passing around them in the world as worthy their regard,—and such is the effect produced by these writings among the people in France, that a system of retaliation has been commenced, the acts of our Government are misrepresented, hard words are used, and every thing done to excite an ill feeling between the two countries, that the heartiest hater of both could possibly desire. We subjoin an Extract from one of their Papers as a specimen of the way in which this unfriendly feeling shews itself—An absurd letter finds its way into the pages of the *Chronicle*, which is a Paper that disclaims all identity with its correspondents, either in their facts or opinions, giving a ridiculous and very untrue picture of the young King of Greece, obviously written by some disappointed suitor at his Court, or by somebody in jest, and upon this the French Paper takes occasion to charge England with being involved in a conspiracy to overturn the Greek Government, and with resorting to various acts highly treasonable to its allies,-This is absurd enough,—that England which sacrificed most in the cause of Greek independence, should be the first to plan its overthrow, but it shews the feeling though, and that is what we deplore—Unfortunately for Greece, its position in relation to Turkey, makes it an excellent field for the manœuvres of Russia and so long as the Turkish question remains undecided, it will always be harrassed by diplomatic battles, and by the presence of a set of men who ought to have no business in such a country, *Mais Voila l'Article*.

England audaciously pursues her intrigues in Greece. We have already made some animadversions upon the ambitious projects of this Power, and the stupid underhand dealings of her representatives. But now it is no longer in the shade and under the mask of hypocrisy that she endeavours to work upon the weakness of the Greek government, but with unblushing countenance and insolent words. While with her gold she sows troubles in Roumelia, while she rears up the crime of a few Ionian Bandits into a political question, to create embarrassment and raise scandal, she threatens to demand security for the principal and interest of the Loan which she herself authorised, (and which we know is but a pledge in her hand) and she raises against Greece the rancour of a greedy and hireling Press.

We have no intention at present to enter into the details of this vast conspiracy against the actual power of Greece, but for the edification of those who may still deceive themselves as to the end of all these intrigues, we shall cite the following passage from one of the most accredited English Journals, published at London under the immediate influence of the Palmerston Cabinet;

"The physicians attached to the person of King Otho have signed a certificate, at the request of his Father the King of Bavaria, to prove that King Otho is morally and physically incapable of governing. I ought to tell you, that what I have my self remarked is entirely conformable to the opinions of the Physicians. The attitude of the King, his contortions, his stammering, his deafness, his silly remarks, his extreme obstinacy, his obtuse intellect, his coldness and indifference towards his charming Wife, are all unequivocal signs of his incapacity and imbecility. But when to other defects is joined a ferocity of character, of which modern history hardly offers an equal, the pity that one feels for the idiot is converted into aversion for the tyrant."

And the Official Journal, the *Morning Chronicle* takes care to preface these stupidities, which find condemnation in their very exaggeration, by the reflection that this correspondence only confirms former odious details upon the person of the King, that the Powers have seen fit to bestow upon Greece.

In opposition to these filthy calumnies, which appear to be the order of the day with the most *reflecting* Journals of England, we place with pleasure the following Extract from a letter of one of our compatriots, M. Roberty, who has lived a long time in Greece, and who writes less under the inspiration of Sir Ed. Lyons, than of his conscience.

"King Otho not only occupies himself in the attempt to naturalise in Greece the system of administration, judicial, military and financial, borrowed from France, but he endeavours, as far as in him lies, as far as circumstances will permit, to promote the progress of industry and of commerce, and it will be no fault of this Prince if in ten years his little kingdom is not strewed with manufactories. In the accomplishment of this noble task he is actively seconded by all that Greece counts, of lively Capitains, illustrious for their devotedness in the war of independance, by the entire people, simple peasants, Seamen, inhabitants of cities, all responding to the efforts of their Chief, by the ambition to do well, by an activity well considered, by a noble sentiment of pride that makes them compare themselves to Europeans, whose equals they would wish to become; "Our Fathers, said an old man of Livadie to me one day, gave yours, science, eloquence and the fine Arts; you recollected it and came to assist us in expelling the Turks; we in our turn shall become your Scholars and shall again carry into the East, science, the arts and industry."

"The inhabitants of Negropont, Talanti, Zeitoun, Livadie, Thebes &c. &c. spoke to me of an exploring trip that the King had made into that part of Greece last September; "accompanied by some servants the Prince, they said, had visited our country, had examined our fields, our fine water falls, and wished to establish fabrics; he lived with us as if he had been one of ourselves, and in quitting one Village to go to another, the whole inhabitants accompanied him, entreating him to return soon to see them."

The pen of M. Roberty is perhaps too humanised for the *stupid and ferocious tyrant of the Morning Chronicle*, but if the conscientious opticism of our compatriot is open to the reproach of a certain exaggeration, it is at least meritorious, when opposed to the sordid slanders of the English Print.—*Semaphore of Marseilles, 1st April.*

We sometime ago mentioned, that it was intended to give the Reserve Force in Scinde to General Kinnersley, and that Brigadier Valiant would have the command of the Garrison of Bombay. The Government Gazette now announces that these arrangements have been made. It is stated, that this measure had become necessary, in consequence of a recent order of the Court of Directors that all Subsidiary Forces, under which denomination the Scinde Reserve falls, should be commanded by Company's Officers. Looking to the progress of the war, there appears little probability now, that this Force will be called into active service, so in coming to Bombay to take the Command of the Garrison, Col. Valiant appears to have made an exchange vastly for the better, and if we are to judge from his conduct at Karachee, which has been such as to command the unqualified admiration and respect of every man in the Force, we have reason to hail the Colonel's new appointment, as a great boon to this Community.

The letter of *Verbum Sat* among our correspondence will not be overlooked, we trust, by those, upon whom depend the cleanliness and health of the City—The more particularly is it necessary now, when we are visited by occasional showers, and heat and damp together combine, to make these exhalation so poisonous—We have once or twice, in passing along the very street in question, been assailed by gusts the most terrific, "the vilest combinations of villaino us smells that ever offended nostril."

We hear that a very disgraceful proceeding took place on Sunday night, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Church gate, which was the subject of judicial investigation yesterday, and is described as reflecting little credit indeed upon the characters of the parties involved in it, who ought to be far above figuring in such exhibitions. One respectable Parsee merchant was severely wounded by a blow from a bludgeon, several carriages were upset and the lives of the inmates placed in imminent jeopardy The affair is likely to lead to ulterior proceedings of a very serious character.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Death of the Lord of Serk.—Peter Le Pelly, Esq., seigneur of the island of Serk, and two Serkmen, were on Friday, the 1st of March, drowned while crossing to Guernsey,

English Debtors in France.—It appears, by the case of Forrester, a fraudulent bankrupt, who absconded from London, in 1836, with large sums of money, that the only ground on which the French authorities could interfere and order his apprehension, was for a violation of the French laws in having used a passport with a feigned name. He was tried on the latter charge and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, In the case of "Payn *v.* Stacpoole," the French courts held that, inasmuch as both plaintiff and defendant were British subjects, and that the original contract between them had been entered into at London decided that it had no jurisdiction, and referred the parties to their national tribunals.

American Breakfast.—At breakfast about 100 persons sat down to table, amongst whom I noted many exceedingly pretty and well-dressed women (ladies, I should say, for the former word is not *de bon ton* in the States!) whose fine dark eyes, and small neat heads, were set off to advantage by the plain braided hair and Grecian knot. I remarked no monstrosities of manner, such as former pens have scored down against our neighbours. I saw no rosy lips divorced by the rude knife, nor other prominent solecism against received proprieties. On the contrary, I conscientiously believe that no equal number of chance guests at the table of a British hotel would have been so perfectly respectable in behaviour, so demure, so silent, so dull. I did not detect a smile on any countenance during the repast; there was no distraction from the business of the moment. An Englishman usually strives to extract amusement from whatever position he happens to fall into; though a "nation of shopkeepers," our great delight, in our hours of ease, is to "sink the shop." Dollars are the *primum mobile* of the American—trade the staple of his conversation—electioneering his small talk!

Religious Toleration.—A cause has been heard by Lord Jeffrey at the Court of Session:—"The General Baptist Assembly and others against Taylor," limemerchant, in Perth, as representing his brother, the late David Taylor, builder there, for recovery of the sum of 1,000l., bequeated by the latter to the assembly for the maintenance of a preacher of their connexion (Unitarian) in the city of Perth. The defender pleaded, preliminary *inter alia*, that the action was not maintainable, inasmuch as the object of the legacy was the propagation of tenets which are not only not recognised by the state, but are condemned by the law of the country as directly hostile to the creed which forms part and parcel of the law of the land. Lord Jeffrey repelled the preliminary defences generally, and in particular the defence above quoted, "in respect that the purpose for which the legacy is left is not a criminal or illegal purpose, or one which can, in any sound sense, be regarded as dangerous to good morals, or offensive to decency or good order;" and in a note to the interlocutor his lordship remarks—"Where there is nothing in the tenets of a religious sect which is contrary to express law, to good morals, or to public decency, the Lord Ordinary can see no ground upon which any distinction can be taken in a civil court between one tolerated sect and another." On this, his lordship adds, "those who belong to the great establishment of the church of England, it should also be considered, are but sectaries in Scotland, and depend for their protection on the same *toleration* which has been extended to Unitarians."

Bonhommie of the late King.—No subject was ever, perhaps, admitted to a greater degree of intimacy and confidence with his sovereign than the late Sir Samuel Hawker was by William IV. His Majesty's fondness for a joke is well known, and the General being an admiral *raconteur*, was at all times a welcome guest at the royal table. Amongst many instances of his Majesty's extreme good nature, Sir Samuel used to relate that on the occasion he was attending the King on a tour of inspection of the kitchen at Windsor, when, on entering the larder, his Majesty, pointing to a superb haunch of venison, observed, "Did you ever see anything finer than that, Hawker?" "Never in this whole world," (a favourite expression) was the General's reply. "You must stop and dine with me again to-day to taste it," continued the King. "If I dine with your Majesty, I shall have no chance of tasting it," replied Sir Samuel. "How so?" "Because the best things are always served at the second table." "I believe you are right," observed the King, laughing, "but this time we will disappoint them;" and turning to the head cook, who was in attendance, he added, "Mind, I am to have that haunch at my table to-day, Mr. What's your name." On another occasion Sir Samuel, unconscious of the King being behind him, trod with his heel upon his Majesty's toe. The King, who had been recently suffering from the gout in that region, and to whom the pressure gave great pain, could with difficulty preserve his temper; Sir Samuel, of course, was full of apologies. "Never mind, never mind," at length exclaimed his Majesty; "" but, d---it, Hawker, next time you tread upon my toe, tread more lightly." On his Majesty's death (Sir Samuel being present) he was requested, by desire of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, to make a sketch of the room in which he died.

It is said that great numbers of the Chartists in the North of England, especially in the neighbourhood of Stockport, Rochdale, and Manchester, are armed with pikes. They maintain that, by the Bill of Rights, every man is allowed to possess weapons of defence "suitable to their condition;" and that pikes being cheap weapons are suitable to their condition.

The aggregate average price of wheat for the last six weeks has declined to seventy-three shillings, the minimum price at which foreign wheat can be imported at the lowest duty. The average of the last week is seventy-four shillings and one penny, being higher than the average of any of the four preceeding weeks. Should the weekly average be as high on Thursday next as that published to-day, the ports will continue open at the minimum duty; but should the average be only one penny less, the duty of two shillings and eightpence per quarter will come into force.—*Courier*, Thursday.

The Great Western steamer, in her last trip from New York, brought 7,723 letters and 1,153 newspapers, being the largest number she has yet has instrusted to her care.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

It appears from a Parliamentary paper that 4,800,000 fewer persons travelled by stage-coaches in 1838 than in 1836; and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same period.

Two wagers are said to be depending; one that Lord Ebrington will never set foot in Dublin Castle as Viceroy; the other, that if he does, he will not remain there six weeks!—Herald.

The Irish Society gave Lord Fortescue a public dinner at the Albion Tavern, on Wednesday, on the occasion of his appointment to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell, and several other Members of Parliament were present.

A meeting of the Anti-Corn-law Delegates was held this afternoon at Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard—J. B. Smith, Esq., in the chair. Lord Nugent presented a letter from the vestry of Marylebone, stating that Mr. Young and his Lordship had been appointed delegates for that parish. The chairman then said that the delegates appointed at a previous meeting waited upon Lord Melbourne this morning, and had an interview with his Lordship, which lasted an hour and a quarter. His Lordship received them in the kindest manner. The chairman entered into a statement of the representations he made to his Lordship respecting the injurious effects of the corn laws. Lord Melbourne assured the deputation that he would take their representations into consideration, and consult with his colleagues upon them; but he could not at present express a decided opinion. His Lordship manifested the greatest interest in the statements made by the deputation.—Courier. Feb. 9

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—A series of resolutions has been passed in Congress by an overwhelming majority against the discussion of the abolition question. The first resolution was, "That the Government is of limited powers, and that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy." The last was as follows:—"Resolved, therefore, that all attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of the slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the constitution of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principle on which the union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without printing, reading, debate, or reference." Question put, "Shall the resolutions pass?" Yeas, 198; noes, 6.(Examiner.)

Another important undertaking is at length commenced for steam navigation to the West Indies and Mexico, to which countries so many powerful interests have long been looking for some well-arranged plan for effecting a communication by steam. The West India body have been in communication with the Government for the last two years, but nothing satisfactory has been ascertained as to the intentions of the Admiralty and Treasury. Under these circumstances the principal West India merchants and landed proprietors are commencing the formation of a large company for the purpose of establishing a fortnightly line of steam-packets from Falmouth, or from Southampton when the railway may be completed from London, and thence to the Azore islands, Antigua, Jamaica, and Mexico at the port of Vera Cruz. The voyage to the West Indies is expected to be performed to Antigua in about nineteen days, or one half of the average time required by the present Post-office packets; and not only will the voyage in this manner be shortened one half, but the revenue of the Post-office is expected to be largely increased by means of a diminution of full one-half of the annual expense. The printed prospectus of this company is headed by the name of Sir W. Colebrooke, the Governor of the Leeward and Windward Islands.—(Chronicle.)

We observe in the Scotch papers, received to-day, that the proprietors of one of the oldest and most respectable private banking-establishments in Scotland, the Leith Bank, announced that, in order to meet the present system of banking, they have resolved to increase their capital to £200,000, by an issue of Shares of £25 each to the public, thus converting themselves into a joint-stock bank. This company has been established for nearly half a century, and the average selling price of the £100 Shares of accumulated capital stock for the last ten years has been £173 10s. In this the public will see the gradual progress of joint-stock over private banking.—(Courier.)

THE LAST CAB CONUNDRUM.—Why are the hackney coach-drivers, cabmen, etc., now much better off than ever? Because they have always got a *plate of Wittels before them*!—(Post.)

Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of the reduction of the postage has had a trial in Gloucestershire. The postage from Stroud to Nailsworth has recently been reduced from fourpence to one penny; the consequence has been, that more than forty times the usual number of letters have, on an average, passed through the offices in those places.—(Chronicle.)

A meeting of the Mercantile Committee on Postage was held, on Thursday, at the Jerusalem Coffeehouse, when it was resolved unanimously to take measures for calling a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London in May, upon the subject of the proposed uniform penny postage.---Herald, March 16.

IRON HOUSES.—The efficiency of iron to the application of steam-vessels has been so successfully introduced, that we notice an elegant plan of a seacoast cottage of that description hung up in the Tontine Coffee-room, Glasgow, which, we have no doubt, will soon be in very general use. The plan referred to seems to have six rooms, kitchen and laundry, and other conveniences, for the small sum of £250, or if a double house of fourteen rooms. £500. This is not half the price of a common house with similar accommodation, and can be ready to possess in two months.—(Glasgow Chronicle.)

IMPROVED LIGHT-HOUSES.—Lieut. Drummond, three or four year ago, produced from gases thrown on lime what he called a white light, the flame of which was so intensely brilliant, that by means of a polished reflector it could be discerned at sea for upwards of five times the usual distance. The difficulty, however, of getting men to manage the gases was so great that this superb light still continues unemployed; but something of the same sort exhibited by a Mr. Gurney, on Friday last, at the Polytechnic Institution will probably meet with a better fate, though far less ingenious and effective, from its superior approach to practicability. This light is on the principle of an argand lamp, with the addition, conducted through its centre, of jet or stream of oxygen, which displaces the mere atmospheric air, and by consuming the heavy oleaginous smoke inseperable from the burner, produces a flame of increased paleness, and therefore of increased visibility.—*Chronicle, Jan.* 29.

A case of insubordination has occurred among the crew of the *Marquis Camden*, Indiaman, arrived at Plymouth, which has been the subject of much discussion among the shipping interest. It seems that when preparing to weigh anchor, the greater part of the crew declared that they would not proceed, alleging that the vessel was leaky. Some inquiry was made into the facts of the case, when it was ascertained that she was perfectly seaworthy. The men were taken before the magistrates at Plymouth on the charge of conspiring to delay the departure of the vessel, and thus injure the owners, and were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and hard labour.---(Herald.)

Towards the end of last year there was found in the river Kuschaiska, on the estern side of the Oural Mountains, a diamond weighing 7-16 of a carat, and free from the slightest flaw. It was very finely crystallized, and presented 24 trianguler faces, slightly convex. The Russian government has offered rewards for the discovery of diamonds within its dominions.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aerdeen, has again left England on a tour in the east of Europe. His lordship and his brother by half-blood, Lord Claude Hamilton, at the date of the last letters, had arrived at Constantinople, intending to make the tour of the Sultan's dominions.---(Herald.)

LATE TIPPERARY COMMISSION.

The Special Commission has closed, and its results seem to have given small pleasure to those who are more intent on advancing the cause of faction, than they are disposed to derive satisfaction from the salutary administration of the laws for the purposes of justice, and the promotion of the security and tranquility of the country. The prisoners first convicted were Hickey and Walshe, for the murder of Messrs. Cooper and Weyland, as already stated. The witness against them was an accomplice in the deed. It was proved that the murder was planned in the most cool and deliberate manner; and that Mr. Weyland was to have been the victim, though Mr. Cooper was killed by mistake. The principal witness, John Ryan, called John Ryan Patrick, had been treated harshly, as he said, by Mr. Weyland respecting the occupancy of some land. He then with the prisoners, Walshe and Hickey, conspired to murder that gentleman; and they made no secret of their intention. Ryan said, he thought it would be a "good thing to shoot Mr. Weyland," and he "determined to have his life.". They talked about it at public-houses, and to various persons, women as well as men, One of the witnesses said, "it had been going on for six months;" and it would seem that nearly the whole population must have been aware of the intention to kill Mr. Weyland, though the exact time when the murder was to be committed was probably known but to few. Mr, Samuel Cooper, and his brother, Mr. Austin Cooper, were in company with Mr. Weyland on the road from Kilmore to Tipperary when Mr. Austin Cooper was killed by shots intended for Mr. Weyland, who was also wounded. Several persons fired. In the immediate neighbourhood were numbers of the peasantry, not one of whom interfered to prevent the murder, or secure the actors in it. The witnesses for the prisoners swore through thick and thin, but were not credited. The next trial was for the Whiteboy offence of appearing in arms on the night of 5th August, at Holycross, in the same county, when Patrick Shanahan and James Leanney were at once found guilty.—The next was for the murder of Edmund Hogan, at Kenagh, of which two accused, Kelly and Hourigan, were found guilty.—The next was for the manslaughter of a bailiff, of which John Corcoran was found guilty.—After this two men, named Hackett and Neale, were found guilty of administering unlawful oaths. Mr. Scully, of an affluent and respectable Roman Catholic family, had been forced to eject a woman of dishonest character from his land; the prisoners waylaid this gentleman at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, 17th June last, and, with their faces blackened, ordered him to kneel down, that they might shoot him with a pistol produced by one of them; after extorting a promise that he would not eject the woman, they left him uninjured, but had put him in fear of his life.—Another prisoner, being the tenth on the list, viz. John Barke, was found guilty of appearing in arms, and firing into a house. On this trial, as on each of those which preceded it, the witnesses for the defence committed, there can be no doubt, flagrant perjury; but it was in vain.—One man, Daniel Kelly, was acquitted of a charge of shooting with intent to kill; and Patrick Flynn found guilty of robbing arms. —The intelligent and patient investigation bestowed by the gentlemen who formed the several juries was the subject of just commendation by the learned judges who presided; and the verdicts, in every case, left no doubt of the integrity of purpose by which they were influenced. On Monday, the commission having closed, the sentences were appointed to be delivered, and accordingly, at half-past eleven o'clock the judges, Burton and Perrin, took their seats on the bench. The Court-house was crowded to excess, all anxious to hear the sentences passed. A death-like silence pervaded the whole assembly, which was only broken by the Clerk of the Crown desiring the gaoler to place William Walshe and Cornelius Hickey at the bar. They came forward, and appeared to be much agitated. The prisoner Walshe said he had a request to make—"He hoped his Lordship would order his body to be given to his mother, who was a poor lonely widow;" and this request was seconded by a most heart-rending appeal, made from the body of the Court by an aged female, who, in broken accents, said "Oh! do your honours, give me his body!" She was removed by the police, but her piercing shrieks were heard outside the Court-house. The Clerk of the Crown then told the prisoners that they had been indicted for the murder of Austin Cooper, Esq.—that they had pleaded not guilty to that indictment—that they had been tried and found guilty —and he then asked them "If they had any thing to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon them?" To this interrogatory the prisoners made no reply. Mr. Justice Perrin then addressed them in a very striking and pathetic manner, dooming them to die on Wednesday, the 6th February, and leaving them no hope of mercy.—William Walshe (the prisoners) once more interposed; My Lord, all I ask is that my body may be delivered to my mother.—Mr. Justice Perrin answered: The duty which the law imposes upon me is imperative, and prevents me and my Learned Brother (Burton) from yielding even to that poor and painful request. Walshe's unhappy mother here again got into court by some means, and kept exclaiming—"Won't your honours give me up his body? Oh, your honours, give it to me."—She was again removed.—James Kelly and William Hourigan, who were found guilty of the murder of Edward Hogan, were next placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Crown having gone through the same process as in the last case, and having received no reply, the learned Judge (Perrin) proceeded to pronounce sentence, but was interrupted by Kelly, who, holding up his right hand, the middle finger of which was bent inwardly, said—"How could I throw a stone with that that could take a man's life?" Hourigan dropped on his knees, and cried out—"My lords—my lords—I throw my life into your hands. I'm not guilty."—Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded in a solemn manner to pass sentence of death, without hope. In the midst of his address, Hourigan exclaimed, in a state of mind bordaring on frenzy, "I throw my life on your hands. I am not guilty, my lords."—Mr. Justice Pesrin: It is not in my power to alter the law. or a letter of the law.—Kelly's wife: Oh! my lord, will you let me have my unfortunate husband's body? —After the sentence had been pronounced, Hourigan, on leaving the dock, exclaimed, "God be with you, boys, I'm innocent."—The remaining prisoners were then put forward, and sentenced, after feeling addresses on each case.—The Solicitor-General, upon the close of the sentences, rose and said, it was his duty to apprize the court that the Crown did not propose to bring forward any other cases for trial at the present commission. They conceived that the cases upon the calender might, without substantial injury to the administration of justice, be postponed to the Assizes, which were nearly approaching. They conceived that the examples—the awful examples—which had been made of the prisoners at the bar of the court, would have due effect upon the people of the country, and would tend to prevent the recurrence of such crimes as had called for the issuing of the special commission. The learned gentleman added that it was highly satisfactory to state that, in the course of the trials which had taken place, *the Crown had not discovered even a particle of evidence of the existence of any general conspiracy against the public peace.*—(Examiner.)

FACTION TRIUMPHANT—LAMENTATIONS OF NORMANBY.

"An eagle, towering in the pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at. and slain."

There was but one course which the Irish Government could with propriety have pursued respecting the conduct of Lord Oxmantown, and that course, after mature deliberation, they have eschewed. It is now settled that the Lord Lieutenant of the King's County is a greater man than the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Instead of dismissing Lord Oxmantown from the high post of which he has proved himself utterly unworthy, the Government writes him a letter! Now there is a time for all things—a time for writing letters, and a time for taking measures, and the latter season having clearly arrived, nothing could have been more ill-timed than letter-writing. "The letter killeth" cannot be said at the epistle before us, signed Thomas Drummond. We regret sincerely that it forms so poor an accompaniment to the spirited and masterly productions that have repeatedly issued from the same able hand, that of Mr. Drummond. The occasion called for the vigour of *Fluellen*, and we are presented with something more akin to the swaggering of *Pistol*. Lord Oxmantown should have been made to eat the leek, but the Marquis of Normanby gulps it down himself, content with terms "of strong condemnation," after having received the grossest insult ever offered to the head of a Government. His Excellency adds, that "if called in question in the proper place, he will be prepared to justify" such and such measures, and "all other acts of his Government." His Excellency forgets that there are sins of omission, as well as commission. We doubt if he will find it extremely easy to justify the omission to dismiss Lord Oxmantown from the head of the magistracy of his country. Certainly his justification must be grounded upon some novel views in the theory of Government. Perhaps the new principle is, that the house divided against itself is the type of a strong Administration. The system would be complete if the Marquis of Normanby would only fulminate a manifesto against the Ministry which sent him to Ireland. His Excellency would denounce Lord Melbourne with as much propriety as Lord Oxmantown has denounced his Excellency. The Viceroy "laments that a body of magistrates, called together as such, and presided over by the Lieutenant of their county, should have so far forgotten the object of their meeting as to convert it into a display of political feeling." But why is it that magistrates, headed by Lieutenants, are guilty of such flagrant indecorums. Because, when convicted of them, their conduct is "lamented," instead of punished—because, when dismissals should be pronounced, there are only letters written—because the Castle relies upon big words, when the emergency calls for energetic measures. But the King's County Magistrates did not "*forget* the object of their meeting:" they met for no other purpose but, to vilify the Queen's Government. It would appear that the Castle of Dublin is only vigorous against offenders of the poorer classes. They have the spirit to dispatch a Special Commission to try the humble criminals of Tipperary, but they want the nerve to dismiss a Lordly male actor in the King's County. The Lieutenants and magistrate of other shires will, no doubt, copy Lord Oxmantown's example faithfully. What should they fear? The fear in the Viceroy's eye, or the pathetic periods of Under Secretary, will scarcely scare them.—When *Sharper* in the *Old Bachelor* kicks *Captain Bluffe*, that gallant officer acts pretty much in the way that the Irish Executive has acted with Lord Oxmantown. "You are obliging, Sir, but this is too public a place to thank you in; but in your ear.—you are to be seen again?" As soon, however, as his assailant is out of view the *Captain*, plucks up a spirit, swears "by the immortal thunder of great guns." and draws his sword, exclaiming—"I'll die before I'll suffer it," upon which *Sir John Wittol* observes, "If you had put on your fighting face before, you had done his business." Now the Irish Government put on its "fighting face" just as inopportunely as *Captain Bluffe*. The mettle of the official letter is excellent, but misplaced; it would have been far better displayed in cashiering Lord Oxmantown than in scolding him. The whole affair is a triumph to Lord Stantley, who constituted the office which has proved such a post of strength to the Tory cause. The *Evening Mail* we observe, boast that this is the third victory which the Lieutenants of Irish counties have gained over the Government. Henceford these high functionaries will speak and act just as it jumps with their humour or suits their purposes. The extreme punishment of the greatest enormities they can perpetrate, is to have their conduct deplored by the Castle in touching letters. The tribunes of old Rome were not more sacred and inviolable. The Judges hold their places by the tenure of good behaviour; but the Lieutenents hold by the firmer tenure of misconduct. "Quamdiu se *male* gesserin" is the condition of their official lives, and upon such terms there is very little fear that the man will outlive the magistrate. The Lord Lieutenant "deprecates the effects of any possible misconstruction which might arise of the grounds of any more direct mark of censure." In other words, a Government is to act wrong lest a right course may be misinterpreted.—This is new morality. Mr. Drummond, upon this principle, ought to revoke his incomparable addres to the gentlemen of Tipperary. Nay, he ought distinctly to deny that the rights of property are embarrassed by any moral duties or obligations. For our part we anticipate far more evil from the misconstruction of the course the Irish Government has taken, than could have resulted from that which wisdom and courage dictated. We are not without fear lest the omission to punish the insolent calumniators of the Administration may communicate some slight degree of weight and credibility to their slanderous charges. We heartily sympathize in the indignation expressed by Mr O'Connell at the continuance of Lord Oxmantown as the head of the Magistracy of his county, after his foul and wicked libel on the people subject to his authority, and the creatures of his authority. Mr. O'Connell declares—

"If he stood alone in the House of Commons, he would next session move an address for the removal of Lord Oxmantown. (Loud cheers.) His words would be few; he would say that Lord Oxmantown traduced the honestest, most faithful, bravest people that ever yet were."

It is quite unnecessary for Mr. O'Connell to prove, or to attempt to prove, that the Irish are the most honest, faithful, and brave people. It will be enough for his case to show that a man placed at the head of the Magistracy of a country, and charged with the impartial administration of justice, has avowed himself prejudiced against the people coming within the range of his authority, to the insane degree of believing them banded robbers and murderers. The business having been Inquiry into a horrible murder, the head of the Magistracy springs with blood-hound eagerness to the conclusion, unsupported by one particle of evidence, that it is a crime of the peasantry. Can a man swayed by such ungovernable and malignant prejudice be capable of administering impartial justice? Can the people expect a hope for justice from his hands? The imputation against the Government, that it screens and encourages assassination, false and wicked, and dangerous as it was, we look upon as but a secondary scandal in Lord Oxmantown's disgraceful case. —(Examiner.)

BEAUTIES OF THE CHARTISTS.

We subjoin a few extracts from publications and public speeches put forth by the pestilential brawlers, called Chartists; the reader will form his own opinion upon the merits of their authors. We first take a passage from a weekly paper called the *Operative*:—

"The upper and middle classes are, by the very nature of their position, political monsters. Consistently with holding that position, they never can, they never will, have any sympathies in common with you. The aristocracy or middle classes have no visible means of *preserving* (much less of augmenting) their wealth, other than pure palpable robbery And of what consequence is it to us (the plundered party), whether they rob us in person on the highway, or make laws to rob us, through their corrupt agents and retainers? Think not, my friends, that our enemies will ever concede our claims to mere petitioning. The man who expects it carries a fool's head upon his shoulders. I have often told you before, and I now repeat, that the upper and middle classes of this country would shed the blood of one half of the human race, rather than suffer the labouring population to enjoy their legitimate share of the national sovereignty.

At a secret meeting in Birmingham, where treason assumed so very palpable a shape, that even the *Birmingham Journal* finds it expedient to *suppress* the reports of the proceedings, and lectures the parties present upon the *imprudence* of their language, we find that the following resolution was passed:—

"That we, the useful classes of Birmingham, In public meeting assembled, do most solemnly declare that we hold all the agricultural and manufactured property of this country, with the whole of the aristocracy and upper classes of society, as recognisances for the safety of the National Convention. We await the coming struggle with the firmest resolution to obtain our liberty—come weal come woe—resolving to be enfranchised citizens, or perish in the attempt to abolish slavery and tyranny."

The Tories of Sheffield having shown some disposition to make common cause with the Chartists against the Anti-Corn Law Movement, the *Sheffield Iris*, by way of warning them against the company into which they are likely to get, gives the following extract from the speech of a fellow called Tong, who seems to have been the associate of Mr. Nightingale, at a meeting held at Warrington, last week. The disgusting and insolent brutality of this effusion speaks for itself:—

"Now, he asked, where was his land? He was an Englishman, and surely if God had given him any land, it was to be found in the land of his birth—but he had none. What had become of the land? He would tell them—the King (mark, a King) had, for indulging his grosser passions, kept a number of mistresses, and he pensioned them off by giving to his royal b——s pretty nearly all the land coming within his power. The other land for the greater part was in the possession of the parsons; and now it was clear that either God Almighty had told an untruth, or the people had been robbed and plundered of their rights....They tell us there are more people in the country than the country can supply with food. Now I say that God Almighty says that there is provision enough for all, for each, and for every one; but if the population is to be thinned, I make a proposition. An inquiry shall be made who are the consumers of that wealth. And, as the Whigs are known economists, I would say, let those who produce the wealth be spared, and, those who consume all and produce nothing, let them be destroyed. By taking off the heads of one hundred individuals, we should reserve as much as would maintain five millions of individuals. For instance, if any person was to plant out a piece of ground with young trees, and he found them to become too numerous, which do you think he would destroy? Certainly not those likely to become good staunch English oak. No. But those that were knotty and scabby, and were never likely to do any good, and by this means reserve those that were likely to become of service. Then, I say, there is the Queen with as much allowed for one day as I shall have to support my wife and family for 40 years to come; and than there is the whole list of idle bishops and parsons to whom we pay seven hundred thousand pounds every year. If there are too many in the country let's have these people's heads taken off. By this means we shall do a piece of infinite service to the country." He concluded by declaring that the people of Bury were determined to oppose the introduction of the poor laws into that district, and they had 25,000 stand of arms there. He had a rifle, a pair of pistols, and a cannon that would carry a four-pound shot, and if the people were to be thinned. he would, directly the order was given, begin by shooting the first person he met He kept the fire-arms in his possession, not for the purpose of killing folks, but to prevent them killing him, or robbing him any longer."

At a late meeting of the National Convention yesterday two Doctors appear to have spoken; whether these worthies are of Divinity or Medicine we do not know. One of them, a Dr. Fletcher, is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"He would not recommend the use of daggers against the police, as Dr. M' Dowell had, but to have always in their hands a loaded bludgeon, and if any of those kind of soldiers of the government, for soldiers they really were, would attempt to molest the person of one of the subjects of the realm, let him use that bludgeon in a manner that should not require a second blow to do its work effectual y."—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) —(Observer.)

The voice of Ireland is all but unanimous against any change in the corn-law; and the few creatures who express their dissent are neither of station or influence sufficient to make their opinions of the slightest consequence. In proof that the question is neither one of politics or religion, and in evidence that it is one in which the consequences affect alike the rich and the poor—the tiller as well as the owner of the soil—we extract the few following pithy and well-timed sentences from a speech delivered by Mr. Lalor, of Cregg, at a recent meeting of the county of Tipperary. Mr. Lalor is a very respectable gentleman, an extensive landed proprietor, a Roman Catholic, a Liberal, and a supporter of the present government, and thus does he express himself:—"Lord Glengall having proposed that the petition agreed upon be forwarded to Mr. Sheil, for presentation in the House of Commons, and to Lord Donoughmore for presentation in the House of Lords, the resolution was seconded by T. E. Lalor, Esq., who argued that the poor man would be the first to feel the ruin of the agricultural interest. He could not understand what good it could do the poor man to have a shilling loaf sold for one penny, unless he had the penny to buy it; and if corn became cheap, the penny he certainly would not have." (Cheers.) Some admirable resolutions were adopted at the county Longford meeting, held on Saturday.—*Dublin Mail, March* 13.

"There is matter for very anxious and painful reflection in the struggle which seems impending, or may be said to have *commenced*, in this country between classes and (supposed) opposite interests. We cannot say that the threats of "physical force" by the leaders of the Radical "masses"—the language such as that at the Chartist meetings threatening "universal suffrage or death" on or about May day! —greatly affect our minds. Nor are we so much alarmed as some respectable persons by the account of the arming with pikes which is said to be going on in some places northwards. If it shall prove to be true to any alarming extent, we cannot doubt for a moment that a prompt rally round law and order will be made by all who feel that our present social system, however imperfect, affords benefits which must not be perilled by admitting the primitive law of force; and that every honest man must come forward, in arms if necessary, to resist a radical revolution in the frame of society. That revolution is the object of the blustering "Universal" men. We have no great fear of their success if they attempt to bring it about by force. If any one will look back to the annals of the French Revolution, he will find that the Paris "physical-force" men did not triumph for several years over the good and substantial citizens of the National Guard. It was the jarring of factions in higher spheres that threw the decision in the hands of the mob. The educated Girondists prepared the way for the Chartist "Mountain." They had not virtue or foresight enough to forbear the employment of lawless instruments; and their instruments thenceforth became the most powerful agents, and set up for themselves. This is the only process through which savages like Marat and Hebert in those days (whom it is great mistake to talk of as mere maniacs or coarse tools of others), or like the Rev. Mr. Stephens, Bronterre O'Brien, Julian Harney, and Co,, in our own, can ever become the real guides of the reigning opinions. There must be some abdication of moral power in the higher social ranks before these things can be. There must be fatal disunion in the educated classes before these men can rule. The very language of the worst times of the French Revolution is reported at every gathering of the Chartist Jacobins. We say to all other parties—*These* are your ultimate masters, if you push your faction and folly beyond certain limits! We do not confine the lesson to our party opponents; we say it also to the Liberals. There is method in the madness of our new Jacobins, as there was in that of the old. There is a real and definite purpose about them; which is more than can be said of all parties. They aim avowedly (when it suits them to avow it) at one object and that is a re-distribution by *all* means of public and private wealth. That is the main object—the instinct and the passion of those whom their physical wonts or desires have converted into politicians. These are the "physical force" men. They are a sign, and may yet be a scourge, of the times.—Globe.—Mar. 27.

THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.

IN the ordinary course of things, a change of *Parliamentary* Colonial Secretaries is an event of scarcely any importance to anybody. "This Office," who feel uncomfortable until they have fairly laid hold of the new comers: but that is all. With everybody else and even with the Bumbureaucracy after the strangers have fallen into the routine of submission to the Over Secretary and chief clerks, every thing goes on as before. Not so, however, on the present occasion. This change has been brought about by events not less unusual than portentious of disturbance in the secret recesses of Downing Street, and promising of good to the people of our Colonies. For once, a Colonial Minister is appointed with a mission to perform, and with the strongest motives for performing it well. What this work is, it seems most desirable to inquire.

But really the whole matter may be stated in a paragraph. Notwithstanding the almost necessary indifference of the people of this country as to all that relates to colonies—to those distant depeadencies respecting which we are always, and almost necessarily, in a state of profound ignorance—the public mind of this country has been for some years slowly, but steadily advancing to the opinion, that the government of our Colonies is vicious in principle, and abominable in practice, in what is done here as well as in the Colonies, bo h legislation and administration, in generals, and details, from beginning to end and first to last. Such is no longer merely a common opinion: Lord Durham's mission has suddenly made it a strong and general conviction. Along with this conviction, there has also grown up an opinion, not so general as the other, but yet held by a very enlightened class, and still advancing in the number of its proselytes, that the people of this country have a deep interest in the good government of colonies, and the consequent extension of our field of employment for surplus capital and labour. The prevalence of these two opinions calls aloud for any thing but what has been—for change—for a through and effectual reform both of system and of practice—in the various parts and localities of colonial government.

This is Lord Normanby's mission. It is on purpose for this that he is appointed to succeed Lord Glenelg. The task is one of infinite difficulty. He comes to it with a high reputation. If he has all the talents and courage for which the world gives him credit, they will be taxed to the utmost. Every obstacle will be thrown in his way, by open foes, by pretended friends, and most of all by the permanent directors of the department, of which he is as yet, as a succession of his predecessors were during their whole tenure of office, no more than the nominal chief. He is, of necessity, thoroughly ignorant of the extensive and multifarious subjects with which he has to deal; and if he trust to the proffered information of others, he is at once enveloped in crippling bandages of red tape. No despot on first attaining power was ever more liable to become the victim of false professions and sinister importunity. In order that he should succeed, unflinching industry is indispensable; while the facility of postponing decisions which relate to distant communities, will tempt to idleness. He will probably fail. If he should succeed, we shall have to recall an opinion recently expressed, that *greatness* has departed from the earth, The opportunity of distinction is fine in proportion to the difficulty of seizing it. The disgrace of failure would be in proportion to the reputation which is at stake. Lord Normanby has much to lose, as well as to gain. In the present state of public opinion about colonies, he will win what he may deserve--neither more nor less. The character of his first acts will be known in a week. He may guess what we mean.---*Spectator.*

LORD DURAHAM AND MR. TURTON.

Truth never gets such a stab in the vitals as when some smiling hypocrite comes with his base underthrust and wounds her while he seems to embrace. The open defiance of morality costs morality infinitely less than the tribute paid her in false coin by the hollow-hearted formalist. How much more do both truth and morality suffer, however, and—to speack of it as a matter of taste merely---how incomparably more nauseous the compound, when political guile is added to moral insincerity, and personal malice to both, and the pill is still gilded over with the mockery of a public virtue, and the whole is called "my duty!"

The usual entertainments in the House of Lords were varied on Tuesday last by one of those ingenious imitations of an enthusiasmin the cause of morals which are not unfrequently offered to public notice, both there and in a neighbouring theatre,---one of those exhibitions in which the monstrous assumption of virtue and highminded independence is only not so monstrous as the transparent absence of both, and the positive visible presence of whatever is most opposed to their spirit,---one of those exhibitions which pass with a laugh amongst old political stagers, but which on every mind really imbued with a regard for the public good---on every mind that contemplates the political stage from a point above the level of party tactics---on every mind in which honour and integrity occupy a place, *not* as mere theatrical properties---*not* as mere masks and robes to furnish forth a play with, but as effective objects of pursuit as *things* desired to be realized---are calculated to make a much deeper and more painful impression.

We allude to the debate on Lord Winchilsea's motion relative to the appointment of Mr. Turton. We disclaim, with Lord Brougham, any wish to palliate the offence of which this gentleman many years ago incurred the legal penalties, and has sustained, ever since, the moral retribution; but the persecution of which it has been made the ground, the quantity of cant twaddle, and hypocricy which have been poured forth about it, and the vulgar party purposes to which it has been turned on all hands, swallow up our disapprobation of Mr. Turton's one fault, in disgust at the manifold meanness of his public adversaries---or rather the public adversaries of Lord Durham, his friend and patron. Whether it was expedient---whether, at any rate, it was *discreet*--in Lord Durham, considering the unscrupulous advantage his opponents were prepared to take of every accident, to make the appointment which has excited so much animadversion, we will not say; but assuredly, *having made it*, his conduct in regard to it has been throughout manly, honourable---we might almost say, in these days of political treachery and moral cowardice, chivalrous. That conduct is so much the more to be remarked, as it has distinguished him equally from both parties in the House---from the Whig Ministers, who have set the example of more bad faith and foul play, more forfeiture of honour and base desertion, and betrayal both of principles and of friends, than any other Ministers, Whig or Torry, in the history of the world; and from the Tories themselves, who hate Lord Durham for the same reason that they protect the Whigs, because their "ancient Night"---which the congenial obliquity of the latter rather helps to keep solid---the startling honesty of the former treatment of Lord Durham have resorted to the old, disreputable forms of political manœuvering: he alone has employed that novel machinery in a statesman's conduct---truth. In an assembly so little used to straightforward dealing that the very language of sincerity is received with exclamations of surprise, if not with incredulous merriment,* Lord Durham has spoken the truth---and is hated for it! But he must, and will, yet speak much more truth and doubtless reap much more hatred---from those whose hatred, in the present state of public affairs, is the surest passport, perhaps, to the love and confidence of the people; and the very knowledge that he has truth to speak, and the very sense that he has the courage and the intention to speak them, (now no longer, if ever, dubitable,) all conspire to set the Tory teeth on edge and the Whig teeth chattering, and to give to conversations on Canadian affairs an incipient *yell*, highly interesting and natural.

Lord DURHAM having appointed Mr. Turton one of his Secretaries, considered his honour bound up with that appointment: he considered that he could not cancel it without inflicting serious injury on an individual whom he believed to be in all respects deserving of the trust reposed in him. On these grounds he had refused to accept Mr. Turton's offer to resign, and had declared that, if it were insisted on, he would resign *himself*. No wonder that such language is unintelligible to our Whig Ministers! "He remembered that the words he used were, that he 'would sooner cut off his right hand' than consent to a course which would be so injurious to that gentleman." Only conceive Lord Melbourne or Johnny Russell performing the ceremony of "cutting off their right hands" before compromising a friend or betraying a colleague! Their right hands would have been missing some time ago, we conceive, and their left hands have shared the same fate before now! Nay, at this rate, Briareus himself would hardly have had a hand left—had he been a Whig Minister!

The hatred in which Lord Durham is held by the Hereditary Legislators, springs from sources as honourable to himself as they are damning to them. In

* When Lord Durham threatened to "press an investigation into the case of every public man who had received an appointment under Government after having been convicted of adultery," certain booby lords *laughed*, and cried "Hear, hear!"

Digitized by the Digital Library of the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

him they find the most formidable, because the most *morally* powerful, oppugner of their ancient principles of government—those of fraud and violence : in his actions they read their own continual reproach : they find him the manly advocate of natural justice ; the proud rejector of selfish, although common and recognized, expedients of conduct ; the sincere despiser, and fearless opponent, of the cant and hypocrisy of public life. What more could he do to earn the bitter and uncompromising hostility of men with whom dissimulation is the one vital principle of existence, "the air they breathe"—whose whole life gives the lie to truth and nature ? men with whom virtue consists in certain appearances—with whom the entire substance of life is undermined and eaten away by corruption and immorality ; only a crust of formality remaining ; but in whose view conduct is disgraceful merely in as far as it chances to be *found out* ?

In braving the grave reproaches of *such* moralists, Lord Durham has given the best proof of his own high principles of conduct, and the best pledge for the courage and independence of his future course.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION AND THE TORIES.

Sir. C. Grey has given notice of a motion that Mitchell's map, or so much of it as included the disputed territory between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, should be laid upon the table of the House of Commons. This, we presume, is but preliminery to the adoption of some proceeding with a view to the final settlement of this intricate and long-pending question. Nothing can be more characteristic than the effrontery with which the Tory press charges upon present Ministers the difficulties which have recently grown out of this disputed boundary. Because, forsooth, the Whigs have not done in five years what the Tories left undone for fifty, the former are to be held responsible for all the consequences that may flow from the unsettled state of the question! Why was not this matter terminated at the convention of Ghent in 1814? Since 1783 has there occurred a time more opportune for a settlement ? In British America we had then 20,000 troops, several excellent provincial regiments, a numerous and well-disciplined militia, besides some 40,000 or 50,000 disposable soldiers then flushed with their Peninsular triumphs. On the other hand, what was the position of the United States in 1814? In their attempts upon Canada they had been defeated with disgrace ; their ports were blockaded, and their trade reduced to the most deplorable condition. Look too at the resources of the United States in 1814, relatively to what they were at almost any period of her subsequent, or for some years of her preceeding history. In 1793—the year of hostilities between England and France—the exports of the United States amounted to 33,000,000 of dollars ; in 1808, they had reached 108,000,000 : in 1814, they had fallen to 6,000,000! Prior to 1812, the expenditure of the United States varied from 11, 000,000 to 17,000,000 of dollars ; in 1812, however, it rose to 22,000,000 ; in 1813, to 29,000,000 ; in 1814, to 38,000,000 ; and for 1815—when the treaty of Ghent put an end to the war—the estimate was 51,000,000. Such was the state of the country at that time that no specie was to be seen, and the banks were actually issuing notes of a quarter of a dollar! And yet, under these circumstances, at a time when the resources of America were so utterly prostrated, her trade ruined, her expenditure increased in a ratio which produced the utmost alarm—when the question of the dissolution of the Union was on the point of being determined by the separation of the New England States—at a time, too, when the fleets and the armies of England were available to an extent unknown, perhaps, at any preceeding period of her history, the treaty of Ghent is negotiated—a treaty of peace, containing within it the certain germ, if not of future war, at least of dangerous and embarrassing border conflict. Why was not this boundary question then equitably but finally settled ? The Ministers of to-day, indeed; are censured because they did not enforce the award of the King of Holland ! Why was that award left open to a *conditional* acceptance ? But it is not enough to strive thus unjustly to fasten this legacy of their predecessors upon the present Ministry. The difficulty is not embrassing enough, it would seem, in the shape in which it has been bequeathed. A war with America would at this moment inflict incalculable injury upon England (the *Republic* it would shiver to pieces.) But what of all that ? Would it not embarrass the government? Though it might close the docks of Liverpool and the warehouses of Manchester, still it might open the Foreign-office to Lord Aberdeen, and the Home-office to Sir R. Peel ; and therefore, as far as the organs of the party of these statemen can effect it, let this spark be fanned to a flame—let a war be kindled between England and the United States. If this be not the object, it is most assuredly the tendency of those violent tirades, which, we must say, do but little credit to the taste, the judgment, the justice, or the patriotism of that portion of the British press in which they are found. Omitting for the present all reference to the question of the boundary, we think it can be proved—proved by argument and official documents, and not by hard words—that in the recent dispute between Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, the former is decidedly in the wrong. This will be proved, we apprehend, to the satisfaction even of the United States Government. The Government of the United States claim possession of the territory in virtue, and only in virtue, of the treaty of 1783. The very terms of this claim are a clear admission that previously to 1783 the sovereignty and jurisdiction were vested in England. It was not until a very late period, the year 1825 we believe, that any formal claim was put forward by the State of Maine to the *ad interim* jurisdiction. Up to that period, whatever jurisdiction was exercised in the territory was exercised by Great Britain. The first settlers were colonial subjects of the Sovereign of Great Britain. They had always been treated as British subjects. They had for many years voted at elections like other natives of the province. They had for a long period an organised militia, and considered themselves living under British protection and jurisdiction. Even these facts we think are enough to prove that the jurisdiction of the territory is vested in England. We might strengthen the position by abundant extracts from the papers from time to time laid before Parliament. But instead of referring to the arguments and the facts urged by the Minister and the representatives of Great Britain, we shall content ourselves by observing, that in a message addressed by Mr. Dunlop, the Governor of Maine, to the President of the United States, he admits, or rather bitterly complains, that the Central Government, had hitherto practically acquiesced in the claim of Great Britain.—*Chronicle March* 24.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

THERE are so many ways by which this country can be ruined that it is astonishing how it has been kept together so long. When the American war broke out it was predicted that the loss of our colonies in the New world would destroy for ever the maritime interests of Great Britain ; yet we lost our colonies, and have some maritime prosperity left nothwithstanding. In like manner the bill for emancipating the Catholics was regarded as a masked battery against church and state, which was to have the inevitable effect of overturning the throne, annihilating the altar, and confiscating ecclesiastical property ; yet we survived that terrible event, and the throne and the altar are still miraculously in existence, and the church still receives its rents. Of course, no man can tell how long we are to continue safe, but it is some comfort to us that the monarchy and the nation have received their death blows over and over again, and that they still breathe. To be exposed to destruction in a variety of vulnerable points would be enough to drive us into despair, had we not the consolation of knowing that we are blessed with a mysterious principle of vitality which evades dissolution. There are certain kinds of fish—the flying fish, for example—which you may cut up into bits, or pluck out the heart, and which retains life with extraordinary tenacity throughout all the severed parts. England seems to have something of this sort of nature. You may cut off the church from the state, or the navy from the army, or pluck out its great heart of monopoly and privilege, and still it quivers and throbs, and is so accustomed to bleeding that one at last begins to think it cannot bleed to death.

But although experience fortifies us with a vague belief that we have a kind of preternatural power of outliving calamity, yet we cannot always summon the requisite courage to meet misfortunes that come upon us in new and unexpected shapes. Thus the great giant, who had himself slain giants out of number, and who had the strength and audacity of a giant, quailed before *Tom Thumb*, and was vanquished by a dwarf. We may have crushed the Star Chamber, abolished ship-money, beheaded one King, wrung a reluctant charter from another, over-run India, beat Napoleon, and dictated a peace to Europe, yet we may not be able to recover ourselves from the shock which the whole country has received, in consequence of the Queen having ordered Miss Davys to her room. It does not follow that because we have hitherto been preserved through trying difficulties of a different description, we should be able to struggle against this novel form of national grievance.

Her Majesty, it appears, has recently dispensed with the attendance of Miss Davys, who held what is called a "confidential" office in the royal household. The nature of the confidence reposed in Miss Davys has not transpired ; and all that is known is that Miss Davys one day twirled her eye-glass in the presence of royalty, and having twirled it so awkwardly that it touched the Queen, was dismissed forthwith to her room. There can be no doubt that Miss Davys committed an inexcusable *étourderie* in twisting anything at court, but whatever excuse might be offered for the act itself, none can be suggested for the awkwardness with which it was performed. It is a well known fact in natural history that if a hound comes down of his own accord, and, therefore, with proper precaution, from the bench on which he is lying in the kennel, no notice is taken of the circumstance by the other hounds ; but if he fall off from awkwardness, all the others fly at him and worry him to death. The greatest offence that can be given in courts, as well as in kennels, is the offence of *awkwardness*.

The consequences, however, of this exercise of the royal will cannot be contemplated without serious apprehensions. It is even feared in some quarters that because the Queen sent Miss Davys to her room, the liberty of the subject is at an end. The *Oxford Herald* alludes to the affair in language so dark and ominous that it is impossible to measure the extent of the evil which that excellent journal evidently dreads. "Miss Davys," says the *Oxford Herald*, "is the exemplary daughter of the truly pious Dean of Chester ; a daughter," continues our contemporary with emphatic solemnity, "every way worthy of such a father." This makes the matter still more serious. To be worthy of of such a father, and to be sent to her room, presents a combination of circumstances, we may venture to say, unpararelled in the history of courts. The *Oxford Herald*, however, believes that the young lady was not dismissed, but that she has "withdrawn from a service into which she was pressed much against her own and her father's inclination." When we find the Queen of England pressing the daughter of the truly pious Dean of Chester into the household, against her own and her pious father's inclination, and then permitting her to withdraw from the household, we may ruefully exclaim "chaos is come again."

The usages of courts are not familiar to the public at large. Some people suppose that peculiar customs prevail in the presence of majesty, and that various conventions, unknown elsewhere, adopted in the circle of the palace. But, however that may be, it is presumed that human nature does not undergo any elemental transformation in the service of Kings and Queens, and that, whatever ceremonials may be observed before royalty, nothing can be exacted there which is essentially contrary to the laws of gravitation, to the properties of things, or to any other fundamental conditions of physical or mathematical truth. For example although certain modes of genuflexion may be prescribed at court, it cannot be required that a lady should walk on her hands, and bow upwards, because such a process would be in a manner impossible. Nor can it be supposed that the household are forbidden to eat or sleep, because sustenance and repose are quite as necessary to people who live in courts as to people who live in allies. Nor is it it likely that there lis any necromantic arithmetic in royal life by which two and two can be multiplied into five, or any chemistry by which the Thames can be set on fire, or any divine art by which night can be turned into day, or the ice of winter be made to blush over with the perfumed roses of summer. The corollary from all this is that, whatever may be said or thought of court forms and breeding, of the domestic regulations and privileges of the palace, of ladies of honour, and lords of the bedchamber, nothing can happen at court which is not likely to happen, in modified forms according to circumstances, in any other place in the world. Courtiers may wear stars till they make the face of the Throne-room blaze with artificial day, but they cannot conjure with them. Astrology is defunct.

We do not pretend to prognosticate what effect the dismissal or withdrawl of Miss Davys may have on the future destinies of England ; whether it may produce a revolution in the provinces, or a force at the Adelphi ; but it is tolerably clear that the sensation some persons have affected about it, goes a great way towards showing that, in their opinion, the Queen has no right to exercise her own judgement in the selection and government of her own household. The want of something to find fault with, is a grievous want ; and, if nothing of great moment can be found, we must put up with what we can get. If every thing goes well in the state, perhaps there is something wrong in the kitchen of Brickingham Palace. Could we only detect the *chief de cuisine* in a false position, what a convulsion we should make at the next election ! The situation of royalty is at least not to be envied in this respect, that it is deprived of that freedom which is the inheritance of private life, and that it can do nothing in its domestic capacity to which the party out of office will not endeavour to attach a political and unworthy motive. ---*Atlas, March* 16.

THE QUEEN.—In the afternoon I visited the royal gardens and terrace, where I found a goodly assemblage of people, from various parts of the kingdom, anxious to catch a glimpse of royalty. In a short time the Queen Victoria appeared in the midst of her faithful subjects, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of Belgium, my Lord Melbourne, and a long list of noble lords and gentle dames, forming the court of the virgin monarch. They passed through the crowd to the Slopes, (a beautifully arrayed plantation on the eastern side of Windsor Castle,) and, shortly after, returned, to the gratification of hundreds who had visited the place to see the sovereign. As the royal party ascended the steps from the orangery into the gardens, they passed the place at which I stood. Victoria hung on the arm of her uncle. The moment I saw her, I observed to a friend, "No painter has yet succeeded in giving us a likeness of the Queen." And such is really the case. She is low in stature, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, but womanly in appearance. With large dark-blue expressive eyes, she has a fair and healthy countenance, and very agreeable, though not handsome, features. Her face is more oval than it is represented in any of the portraits, and her countenance is not childish, as some of them would make us believe it to be. The ruddiness of her face appeared to us that of a young lady who had passed a month at the sea-side, and paid much attention to her ablutions. She was dressed with remarkable plainness ; a light green *chalis* silk shawl and white silk bonnet. She passed through the long line of living faces evidently flattered by the curiosity excited by her appearance, and chatted pleasantly with her royal uncle. She subsequently walked on the pentagon terrace, immediately under the royal apartments, in view of the visitors to the gardens, but free from their interruption. It is about three hundred yards in length, and guarded at each end by a sentinel. On this beautiful promenade, her Majesty paced about for nearly an hour ; her companions being, first, King Leopold, and next the premier. The gay and sprightly manner in which the Queen walked seemed to put the pedestrian powers of Lord Melbourne to the test. With the aid of a stick, he contrived to hobble along ; but I fancied that I saw in her Majesty a sportive desire to play off a practical quiz upon his lordship's disagreeable associate, the gout. Her style of walk is not the creeping, lifeless ambulation that distinguishes many young ladies who affect to shine among the *haut ton* ; she dashes off at a quick, buoyant pace, and maintains her movement with a peripatetic animation that would highly please my Lord Brougham, impelled onward by a vigorous spirit, and something, as I imagined, like an hoydenish nature. Whenever the Queen arrived at either end of the terrace, the sentinel presented arms, and the ladies and gentlemen of the court formed opposite lines, through which her Majesty passed. In this ceremony the Queen appeared to me to assume a theatric air, approaching to the ridiculous. In the midst of a jocund laugh, she would suddenly present an air of intended dignity, by compressing her pretty lips, looking mysteriously towards the ground, and injuring her sweet countenance by knitting her brows. The following day, I had an opportunity of seeing her Majesty on horseback. She sat well on the steed, but the stoop to which I have referred was more perceptible in her riding habit than in her more primitive dress. She bowed gracefully, in acknowledgment of the homage offered to her by the spectators, and seemed proud of the distinction to which she had arrived. Her face shone with good nature, and her eyes beamed with affectionate respect to all around. King Leopold, who accompanied her, looked aged and care-worn : his graceful Queen is a beautiful horsewoman, and wore her beaver and feather with remarkable elegance.—*Visit to Windsor.*

ENGLISH CHIVALRY.—The Tournament, which we had thought was but a rumour of the day, and quite forgotton amidst the various excitements of the last memorable season, is not only still talked about, but actually fixed to take place at Eglington Castle in the early part of September What a respite for the partridges in the neighbourhood; but it appears that the groute are considered *the* inconvenience, and the heroes, knights, *dramatis personæ* (what shall we call them ?) of this courtly pageant are already repining at the contemplated holiday the feathered tribe will enjoy. Notwithstanding this little *contretempts*, the Earl of Eglingtoun, with a liberality and spirit becoming his high station, has named the above period, and intends assembling his friends, not by tens, but by hundreds, and filling his ancient battlements with armed knights, esquires, and ladies fair. The festivities will continue upwards of a week, three days being devoted to the tilting, or charging with the ancient lance, which is of uncommon length, and considerably heavier than the modern ones of the present day ; and this will, of course, be made known to those stranger knights who, it is confidently asserted, will throw down the gauntlet and demand the right to display their powers. The knights, about 30 in number, will each be attended by two esquires, besides pages and numerous retainers. The following are some of the noblemen and gentlemen already knighted :—The Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Craven, Earl of Hilsborough, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Suffield, Lord Gardner, Lord Forester, Lord Alford, Lord A. Paget, Hon. Major Henniker, Hon. Capt. Maynard, Hon. C. Forester, Sir F. Johnstone, Capts. Fairne, Lamb, Houston, etc. The first a married man, with married daughters! Never mind, in these unchivalrous times we will not quarrel with those who support, or rather assist in reviving the knightly spirit of a by gone day; but surely there must be a dame bright, beautiful, and gay to gladden the victor with a smile, and for her sake we will hope he may prove free to woo and win her ; or why not a group of the fairest of the land to grace his brow with laurel---a Stanhope, Cowper, Stuart, Maynard, Paget, Forester, etc. We confess we should be sorry to encounter a Waterford, a Hilsborough, or a Castlereagh, if otherwise than peaceably disposed : like the fable of the frogs and boys, what would be sport to them we much fear would be death to us. Lord Jocelyn will prove a recreant knight, having joined the 15th Hussars, intending shortly to proceed to India. *Bals Costumés tableaux*, and all sorts of diversions *a l'ancien régime*, are to take place, and thus a rapid and uninterrupted succession memorialise this epoch in the advance of enterprise and chivalry.---*Post, March* 18.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a very elegant entertainment to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin. There were present to meet his lordship's Irish civic guests, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Dunboyne, Sir T. Hope, Sir J. D. Burgoyne, Rev. Sir C. Ponsonby, Sir W. Heygate, Sir P. Laurie, Alderman Copeland, Sir F. Booth, Sir D. Wilkie, Sir W. Newton, Sir J. Webb, Sir F. Chantrey, Sir H. Ellis, Sir W. Boothby, Mr. Brunel, Col. Harding, Col. Cator Col. Brown, Sheriffs Wood and Johnson, etc. Several apologies were received, on account of the shortness of the notice, occasioned by the engagement of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of Dublin to return within a given time to Ireland. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk.

"The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It gave him great pleasure to have the opportunity of offering to the Lord Major of the metropolis of the sister island the hospitalities of the city of London. He regretted that the shortness of the notice had deprived him of the greatification of introducing all his brother magistrates on the occasion, but those whom he had seen had desired him to express their sorrow at their unavoidable absence. He believed it was a great many years since the chief magistrates had had such an opportunity of showing respect to the Irish nation in the persons of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin. He had called upon them a few hours after their arrival, and they had been good enough to prolong their stay for the purpose of dining with him that day. It appeared that the Lord Mayor and himself were to some measure united in their interests at the present moment, for they were both anxious to use their utmost exertions to preserve to their fellow-citizens their ancient rights and privileges, which appeared to be assailed at the present moment in a most sweeping manner. (Cheers.) The citizens are not only to be deprived, if the measure in Parliament pass into a law, of all management of their police, but their magistrates were to be degraded, and made subservient to an inspector of police for the backing of a warrant, before it could be executed. (Great applause.)

The Lord Mayor of DUBLIN, in returning thanks for the high honour done him, said he trusted that the exertions which the corporation of London were making against a measure so injurious to public liberty would defeat the objects of the administration. If the corporation of London were deprived of its privileges all other corporations must follow, and the three kingdoms be bound up in the centralization system. (Loud applause.)

The following toasts were then drunk :—"The Magistrates of London," "The Sheriffs of Dublin," "The Sheriffs of London."

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing "The Fine Arts," begged to add the name of Brunel to the distinguished names of Wilkie, Newton, and Chantry. (Cheers.)

Sir D. WILKIE returned thanks in an elegant manner, and called upon Mr. Barnel to speak for himself.

Mr. BRUNEL said it was usual for enemies to wish each other at the bottom of the Thames. Now, he could not help expressing a similar wish with regard to his friends, and nothing could exceed the gratification he should feel at seeing the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and all the honourable company by which he was surrounded, at the bottom of that noble river. (Laughter.) He assured them that if they paid him a visit at the bottom of the Thames no cold water should be thrown upon the welcome they should receive. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to be able to state that from the barge which the corporation had placed over the spot in the tunnel where the men were now at work, a person might jump into the city mud, so near was that undertaking to completion.

The party sat to a late hour, and the Irish guests retired greatly delighted—(Herald.)

THE CITY AGITATION AGAINST GOVERNMET.—Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon, for the reception of an address from the city of London respecting the Metropolitan Police Bill. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived in state attended by the sword-bearer, the mace-bearer, and his chaplain, and accompanied by Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Brown, Sir M. Wood, Sir P. Laurie, Venables, etc.; the Recorder, the Sheriff, etc.; and by one hundred and forty-four members of the Court of Common Council. The Lord Mayor wore his robe and his ensigns of office, and carried his sceptre. The deputation assembled in the green drawing-room, and were afterwards ushered to the presence of the Queen, adrancing to the foot of the throne between the ranks of the Corps of Gentlemen-at Arms. The Recorder read the address, which after stating that the citizens of London had possessed the right of electing their own magistrates, and of providing proper officers for keeping watch and ward, prior to the Norman conquest, said that the Metropolitan Police Bill introduced into Parliament would deprive the citizens of these long-established privileges, and the address concluded with :---"We therefore, humbly and earnestly implore your Majesty's most gracious interposition on behalf of your citizens of London, and that your Majesty will not countenance your Majesty's responsible advisers in a measure calculated to subvert the rights and privileges of our ancient city. Her Majesty returned the following answer : "*The peace and security of the inhabitants of my capital require my care, and the attention of my Government. With these objects in view I have directed measures to be submitted to Parliament, which will, I have no doubt, receive their deliberate consideration. I fully rely on their zeal for the rights and privileges of all my subjects.*"---The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriff, the principal City officers, Mr. Galloway, the mover, and Mr. Stacey, the seconder of the address, had the honour to kiss hands. The deputation then retired.---(Herald.---MARCH 22.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

At the meeting of the Bank proprietors held this morning a reduction of the half-yearly dividend was announced to 3½ per cent, being at the rate of 7 per cent. instead of 8 per cent. per annum. No information of the kind was current yesterday, though many were convinced that the directors could not long maintain the current rate, and they deserved credit, therefore, for having kept the secret, and prevented all speculation in the stock, which has been but too frequent on former occasions of the kind. Of course the proprietors feel annoyed at the diminution of their income, but of the prudence and good policy of the measure all disinterested persons speak highly. Even in the Court itself it met with a more favourable reception than the directors probably were disposed to anticipate, and the chief complaint was the want of sufficient information to enable them to judge of its propriety. Their resistance, however, was obviously lessened by the inconsistency which Mr. Loyd pointed out it would be, on their part, if they persisted, on such very imperfect information as they possessed, in voting for a larger dividend than that recommended from the chair. Instead of a contribution from the "rest," as on several recent occasions, to make up the dividend, there will be an addition to it, at the present rate, of 24,000l., which is as small an appropriation out of profits as should be permitted in a corporation of this kind. The falling off is ascribed by the governor to the decrease in the amount of securities and general business, but he did not advert to the loss submitted to at the renewal of the last charter of 120,000l. annually in the allowance from government, which may have had more to do with it than any other cause ; and the error committed by the directors probably was, that of not lowering the dividend to 7 per cent. immediately afterwards, for it is obvious enough that they have ever since been struggling with that difficulty. The administration of that day, however, had either less firmness, as regarded their relations towards the proprietors, or felt themselves less under observation than at present. For the public this meeting must be considered a very satisfactory one, for the principle is now recognized that the Bank should not attempt to extend its business without reference to the effect it was likely to have on the circulation. The immediate fall in the price of stock was about 6 per cent., but it is not likely to find its level in the market till after some days have elapsed. An opinion prevailed rather extensively to-day, that the price will not fall much further, but there must be the greatest uncertainty in any such anticipations. If the proprietors should be disposed to any great extent to change their investment in consequence of what has occurred, the decline must be very considerable, for this is not a speculative stock, and buyers would not readily be found for a large amount of it. Bank Stock has been for a long period very firmly held, and has undergone fewer transfers than any other public security of equal amount. If they continue to hold firmly, they are not likely to suffer a material diminution of their capital, and they have no cause to complain if they did, for they have had repeated warnings that such a result as this was inevitable.---*Times, March* 13.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 11th of Dec. 1838, to the 5th of March, 1839, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 98 :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation.....	£18,298,000	Securities.....	22,767,000
Deposits.....	9,950,000	Bullion.....	8,106,000
	28,248,000		30,873,000

Downing-street, March 7, 1839.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—MARCH 24.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year.....	186,000
Same in 1838.....	11,600
Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1838.....	248,340
Same time 1837.....	179,800
Decrease of import this year, compared with the same date last year.....	159,604
Increase of stock.....	50,500
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption.	30,600
Computed Stocks.	
March 22, 1839.....	231,600
Same period, 1838.....	282,000

Comparative view of the Import and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom from the 1st of January to the 16th inst., and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the Kingdom this year.	Bags.	
American.....	129,552	
South American.....	34,608	
West Indies, Demerara, &c	1,894	
East Indies.....	10,849	
Egypt, &c.....	5,859	
Total of all descriptions		182,701
Same period last year.	Bags.	
Americau.....	224,571	
South American.....	37,056	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	546	
East Indies.....	23,577	
Egypt, &c.....	8,835	— 204,585
Decrease of imports, as compared with the same period 1837.....		111,884
Exports in 1838.		
American.....		2,454
Brazil.....		465
East Indies.....		1,085
Total in 1839.....		4,004
Same period, 1838.....		3,576

THE ROYAL WILLIAM.—The *New York Express*, of Jan. 7, contains the following :—"This steam-ship came up on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock. She made the Sandy Hook light at ten o'clock on Saturday night. She sailed from Liverpool on her regular day, 15th of December ; and her winter passage has, therefore, been made in 21 days. Capt. Swainson says they have had a remarkably safe and easy passage, notwithstanding the gales of wind and rough weather they encountered. We give an interesting journal of his daily passages. Capt. S. states that he took the southern route, within a few miles of Madeira, and had warm and mild weather the latter part of the passage. This is the first winter passage that has been made by a steam-ship. The *Royal William* brought no cargo. The passengers speak in the highest praise of the ship and captain—having a full supply of provisions, coal, etc.—they encountered very severe gales on the passage, the ship exceeding their expectations as a good sea-boat. We have been favoured by Capt. Swainson with the following interesting journal :—

Dec. 15th—P. M. left the pilot at the Floating Light ship *Garrick* in company with a steamer ; 30 rounded the Skerry Light. Strong breezes and wind SSW.

16th—Strong breezes and rain ; fore and aft sails set Passde Taskar Light. Exchanged Nos. with a large ship (999.) Wind S. Distance 158 miles.

17th—Fresh breezes and cloudy. Spoke brig *Aquaforte*, 75 days from Greenock, returning with loss of mainmost. Heavy swell ; strong head sea. Wind W. S. W. Distance 166 miles.

18th—Blowing hard ; heavy sea ; down yards and masts. Wind SW. Distance 140 miles.

19th—Squally, heavy cross sea. Wind NW. Distance 100 miles.

20th—Light breezes with heavy squally. Wind NE. Distance 164 miles.

21st—Strong gales ; ship labouring much ; shipping a good deal of sea on deck ; down masts and spars. Wind NNW. Distance 112 miles.

22d—Gale increasing ; laying to ; ship labouring and shipping water on deck. Wind NNW. Distance 118 miles.

23d—Blowing hard with heavy sea. Wind NW. and W. Distance 16 miles.

24th—Fresh breezes and cloudy. wind W. by N. Distance 140 miles.

25th—Moderate breezes ; head swell, Wind W. by N. Distance 160 miles.

26th—Head swell ; 6. 45 lat. per inspection 41 42 N ; up masts and sails. Wind ENE. Distance 156 miles.

27th—Moderate and hazy ; heavy swell. Wind SW. Distance 75 miles.

28th—Heavy swell ; down topmasts and yards. Wind SW Distance 155 miles.

29th—Heavy sea and squally. Wind NNW. Distance 144 miles.

30th—Set sailes ; fresh breezes. Wind SSW. Distanc 167 miles.

31st—Cloudy and strong breeze. Wind SSW. Distance 209 miles.

January 1st—Squally ; strong breezes ; sails set. Wind NE. Distance 185 miles.

2d—Fresh breezes and squally. Wind NW. Distance 207 miles.

3d—Cloudy. Wind ENE. Distance 225 miles.

4th—Fresh breezes, cloudy, high swell. Wind ENE. Distance 225 miles

5th—Fresh breezes Sounded 45 fathoms, blue mud. P. M. sounded 26 fathoms ; 9 30 made the Lights of Neversink ; midnight received a pilot. Distance 220 miles.

6th—Eight, A. M.. came alongside the dock.—*Standard January* 30.

GODLY ATTORNEYS,

That the London solicitors are a shrewd, hard-headed set of fellows, nobody doubts, who, for his sins, has been compelled to seek and pay for their assistance. If by any chance a client has encountered a simpleton in the profession, he may safely make affidavit, that the individual is not a fair specimen of the genus attorney. But that they are particularly *godly*, scrupulous observers of religious ordinances—that the Temple's precincts are pure and undefiled, or Lincoln's Inn a locality pre-eminently pious—we never heard, and can scarcely believe. Nevertheless, sixteen hundred solicitors of the Metropolis, professing an anxiety for Sunday observance, such as Sir Andrew himself might approve, have got up a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury against the "apprehended alteration in the business of the London Post-office on the Sabbath ;" and have not only appended their names to the memorial, which costs them nothing, but have advertised the same in sundry newspapers, at the expense of a great number of golden sovereigns. Now this is humbug—and, as Lord Lyndhurst would say, "something more." The solicitors might have rested content with the assurance which calmed the great majority of their fellow-citizens, that there was no intention of opening the Post-office for the delivery of letters on Sunday in London. But the memorialist

. . . . "deprecate even such an alteration as the transmission of letters *through London* on that day ; and they are convinced that, if such a step was to be taken, *the result would be in the first instance, the receiving and delivering of letters at the head offices for such as might send or call for them*, and ultimately the opening of the Post-office on that day for every other purpose."

On points of practice, in drawing up a bill of costs, in preparing a brief, we are willing to believe that each and all of the sixteen hundred memorialists might be safely trusted ; but when they attempt any thing so unusual as a bit of fanaticism, and set themselves up as religious censors, their reasoning faculties become dimmed. Thus they are "convinced" that the result of *transmitting letters through London* would "*in the first instance*" be the delivery of letters *in* London. Now the rest of mankind must entertain the thorough conviction, that the result of a measure for sending letters say from Birmingham, *through* London, to Dover, could not, in the first instance, be the opening of the head office for the delivery of letters to Londoners. There is, at any rate, no such necessary or intimate connexion between the two operations as to warrant the conviction of the memorialists. But because they fancy that, at some future time, their Sunday avocations and amusements may be interfered with, they petition the correspondence of the rest of the country, which passes through London, shall be delayed a whole day in its course of transmission. Because it is more agreeable and convenient to them not to receive letters on Sunday, they would prevent multitudes in the country from receiving theirs on a Monday. London is not the only place of importance in the United Kingdom. There are persons in other parts of the country to whom their foreign correspondence, for example, may be highly interesting ; yet the Continental or American mails, arriving late on Saturday night, must be detained an entire day in London! How would Metropolitan solicitors relish a "blank" *Monday* ? Suppose it were decreed that the Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the North and West of England mails, should be all stopped on the road on Sunday, would there not be an uproar in the Metropolis? Depend upon it, the godly inmates of the Inns of Court, and of other quarters where men of law do congregate, would be among the first to exclaim against the fanaticism of provincial observers of the Sabbath. But they would only be thumped with their own cudgel.—(Spectator.)

BRUSSELS.

After a protracted discussion of nearly a month the Belgian Chamber has decided to accept the terms of accommodation with Holland as proposed by the powers of the London conference. On Monday a division took place, when the numbers were—For the acceptance of the treaty, 58 ; against it 42 : majority, 16.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., an affecting incident occured in the Chamber. M. Baeckert, member for Courtray, spoke in favour of the treaty and urged its adoption as the best means of givin peace to his country. Being jeered at by the opponents of the measure he was so much agitated that he sat down and expired. The sitting was instantly adjourned, and a public funeral decreed.—*Ibid.*

SPAIN.

According to the Bayonne correspondence of the 15th instant, of the Paris *Quotidienne*, an expedition, consisting of the 6th battalion of the Carlist army, under Colonel Caraza ; the 8th, under Zalduendo ; the 10th, under Colonel Soto ; and the 12th, under Colonel Iturmendi, forming, with 300 douaniers and two squadrons, a division of 3800 men, under the orders of General Ortigosa, had assembled at Belascoin on the 11th, with the intention of passing the Ebro to enter Castile.

Barcelona letters of the 12th, published also by the *Quotidienne*, allude to the great discontent of the Catalonians at the prospect of a treaty of commerce being concluded between Spain and England, the effect which would be of ruinous consequences to the manufacturers of Catalonia. The corporations of Barcalona had assembled, and, after the most violent speeches, it was resolved that the new treaty should not be carried into effect in the province, and that the new Captain General, Bodil, who succeeds Baron de Meer, should not be recognised. Valencia and Arragon are equally opposed to the treaty, and a few days in a federation of the three provinces would render its execution impossible. It is also affirmed that the corporations are determined to proclaim the independence of the provinces and some persons went so far as to propose the acknowledgment of Charles the Fifth, upon condition that he would never form an alliance with England.—*Standard, March* 22.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.